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PRESIDENTS, FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET, ISSUE 'QUITO DECLARATION'

PA130206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0534 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (EFE)--The Latin American presidents who came here for the inauguration of the new Ecuadorean chief of state tonight signed a joint declaration calling for institutionalization of freedom and democracy all over the continent. The document was signed by the presidents of Costa Rica, Rodrigo Carazo; Colombia, Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala; Ecuador, Jaime Roldos; Venezuela, Luis Herrera Campins, and Spanish chief of government Adolfo Suarez at the end of a meeting at the Colombian Embassy here. "The democratic process underway in Latin America," the declaration states, "is a clear demonstration that only truly representative institutions are the proper instruments by which to guarantee the exercise of freedom and respect for human rights and to help to satisfy the peoples' real needs." The Latin American leaders therefore express the hope that the process of democratic institutionalization on the continent will continue. In addition they reiterate their intentio n to continue to encourage efforts designed to achieve this objective in Latin America. In the declaration the presidents of Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela and the foreign ministers of Bolivia and Peru agreed to invite Spain to participate as an observer in their foreign ministers' meetings in order to establish new forms of cooperation. The text of the Quito declaration, signed by the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador and Venezuela and the Spanish chief of government as well as the foreign ministers of Peru and Bolivia, follows: "The democratic process underway in Latin America is a clear demonstration that only truly representative institutions are the proper instruments by which to guarantee the exercise of freedom and respect for human rights and and to help satisfy the peoples' real needs. The continuous frustration to which many nations of the hemisphere have been subjected by fictitiously democratic dictatorial governments, without popular participation of any kind, has begun to be corrected in view of the collective conviction that the best way to guarantee the prosperity of the peoples is to provide a climate of freedom and enforcement of human rights under new forms of social democracy. The presidents therefore express the hope that the process of institutionalization of freedom and democracy on the continent will continue, and in this regard they reiterate their intention to continue to encourage efforts designed to achieve this objective in Latin America, with the conviction that the struggle for democracy strengthens our own institutional life, stimulates the establishment of freedom on the continent and helps to generate the most desirable political formulas for the fulfillment of our peoples' hopes for social justice. The presidents believe that the recent movement toward the establishment of new constitutional governments is [an indication of] recognition by the previous authorities that sovereignty resides in the people and acceptance by them of the idea that democratic institutions constitute the best guarantee for the peoples' integral development and consequently of their security, peace and progress. They trust that future democratization processes which are still being awaited by the peoples of Latin America will be effected in such a way as to confirm the foregoing. The chiefs of state of the Andean group signing the present declaration agreed to invite the government of Spain to participate as an observer in the meetings of Andean Pact foreign ministers in order to establish in this manner new forms of cooperation. The foreign ministers of Bolivia and Peru, who attended the meeting, expressed on behalf of their respective governments full solidarity with the content and scope of this declaration, all parts of which are designed to strengthen our peoples' democratic conscience."

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN-BOLIVIAN GAS AGREEMENT--According to a contract signed in Rio de Janeiro on (?3) August between Bolivian Government Oil Deposits [YPFB] and the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation [PETROBRAS] as an annex to the 1976 agreement, the volume of Bolivian sales of liquid petroleum gas to Brazil has been increased by 120 percent, while the price has been increased by 106 percent. The new gas prices, for delivery at the Corumba railway station, are $204.80 per metric tons of propane and $334.80 per metric ton of butane gas. [La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

POLICE RAID HUMAN RIGHTS ORGANIZATIONS

PY111747 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 11 Aug 79 p 1 PY

[Text] Police, armed with a judge's order and accompanied by his secretary, raided the two main human rights organizations in Buenos Aires yesterday, arresting a voluntary worker and confiscating files. Federal Judge Martin Anzdategui ordered the police raids as part of an investigation into alleged fraud in the legal process and incitement to present false evidence (Law 12,102). The federal police squad and the judge's secretary, Jorge Lopez Lecube, went first to the League for the Rights of Man offices in Apartment J on the fifth floor of Corriente 1785, where they arrested Monica Cordoba, a 20-year-old volunteer worker and took both her and her typewriter away. The police arrived at noon and stayed until 4 pm, examining minutely the files and removing all signed testimonies. A league spokesman said that the police took away ten large packages of files, including lists of over 5,000 people who been reported as having disappeared. About 20 to 30 people were detained in the offices during the police operation.

According to the court sources the judge ordered the investigation after he received a habeas corpus writ from a mother reporting the disappearance of her daughter. He interrogated the woman and discovered that her statement did not match up with the habeas corpus. She then revealed that the habeas corpus had been drawn up in the league offices at Corrientes 1785 and that it had been later sent on to the offices of the Permanent Assembly for Human Rights. The source said that she told the judge that she had been pressed to include incidents in the habeas corpus writ which had not taken place with the aim "of pressurizing the national authorities in view of the coming visit of the OAS Human Rights Commision." Victor Bruschi, secretary of the league, which is in close alliance with the Communist Party, said that the woman, Blanca Dorila Marzan de Galizzi, went to the league to report the disappearance of her daughter in Bahia Blanca on May 22, 1976. The woman said that she received an anonymous telephone call claiming her daughter had disappeared. Bruschi said: This woman has either been the victim of an intrigue or she herself is part of what seems suspiciously like an intrigue." Miss Cordoba, the 20-year-old volunteer who took the report--her boyfriend is a disappeared person--acted in good faith, said Bruschi and the woman signed the form given to her to make out the habeas corpus. Miss Cordoba was being held by the police last night.

The police, headed by the chief of the Federal Crime Division, Commissioner Juan Rafael Pochelu, then went to the assembly offices on the second floor at Parana 638. They were in the offices from 4:40 to 6:30 pm and about 25 to 30 people went through files, printed material, distributed publicly by the assembly, was confiscated but no arrests were made. Two of the joint presidents of the broadly representative assembly, Dr Augusto Conte MacDonell and Dr Emilio F. Mignone were present when the police arrived and showed them around the offices. Said Dr Conte MacDonell: "I was really pleased, and proud, that the judge's secretary and the police could see for themselves the amount of work we have done and the efficient way cases have been documented and filed." Both MacDonell and Mignone explained to the judge's secretary and the police that people who came to the assembly to report missing people were given forms to help them draft habeas corpus writs. The police also took away the latest list of disappeared people, which now numbers 5,810. Both human rights organizations stressed that the police acted correctly.

The police delegation headed by the judge's secretary then went to a third human rights organization, the Ecumenical Movement, a joint church group, but it was closed by the time they arrived. All three human rights groups have been working to prepare information for the forthcoming visit of the OAS Human Rights Commission. Two weeks ago today police raided the Alemann y Cia, printing shop and took away a list of over 5,000 disappeared people which was being printed for the human rights organizations.

MISSING PERSONS' RELATIVES SEEK MEETING WITH POPE

PY101854 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2233 GMT 9 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 9 Aug (NA)--The relatives of detained and missing persons have requested a meeting with Pope John Paul II, according to information released today by the organization which represents them, an organization which also approved a declaration. According to a report made known today, the request for a meeting with the pope and the declaration were approved during an assembly held with the participation of 83 delegates from 11 provinces. It was also pointed out that the assembly also approved "the tasks to be carried out during the stay of the OAS Human Rights Commission in ourcountry," a visit which will take place between 6 and 20 September at the invitation of the Argentine Government. The assembly also approved five points regarding detained and missing persons on whose behalf a request was made "for the use of the right of option in accordance with the national constitution, without restriction or regulations which may distort the meaning of this right," and the "cessation of the actions still going on which are the reason for this request."

PRESS CRITICIZES U.S. NONRECOGNITION OF 12-MILE LIMIT

PY111540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1357 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 11 Aug (AFP)--The Argentine press today reacted angrily to reports that U.S. ships and planes have been ordered to ignore the 12-mile maritime sovereignty limit, especially of Burma, Libya and Argentina. In its front page headline, the newspaper CRONICA today regarded this measure as "unwonted aggression against the world," and added that "the U.S. aggression affects more than 100 nations."

The center-right newspaper CLARIN states in its front page headline that "the United States is ignoring Argentine maritime sovereignty," and carries an article outlining the possible courses of action Argentina may take in the face of this situation. They are: a bilateral protest and the convocation of the Assembly of OAS Foreign Minister and of the UN Security Council, all of which the newspaper considers justifiable. CLARIN believes it is necessary to move quickly in view of the risks involved in the alleged instructions given by U.S. President Jimmy Carter to U.S. ships to enter other countries' territorial waters, which the paper regards as a faux pas of U.S. diplomacy.

The center-right morning newspaper CONVICCION carries a headline which says ironically "There are moors (of the United States) on the shore" [hay moros (de Estados Unidos) en la costa--Spanish idiom meaning "watch out!"] It states that Washington's presumed instructions are designed to exert pressure on the current session of the Third UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. The remaining newspapers carried only straight reports on the information disclosed by the New York TIMES, and the Argentine Foreign Ministry has not yet commented on the situation.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION TO ARRIVE SOON

PY111811 Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Text] A military mission from the Soviet Union will arrive in the country within the next few days. It will be headed by Lt Gen (Ivan Yakovich Brayko) and will consist of five high-ranking officers. The head of the delegation holds the post of deputy chief of the Main Directorate for Military Educational Institutions of the Soviet Defense Ministry.

MORE POLITICAL PRISONERS TO BEGIN HUNGER STRIKE

PY101720 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] During a visit made to political prisoners in [name indistinct] in Sao Paulo, Senator Marcos Freire, MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement], Pernambuco State has been told that a hunger strike will be declared there on Monday. The hunger strike movement which is taking place in several prisons in the country is demanding a broader, all-embracing amnesty, and is also to repudiate the amnesty proposal the government has presented to Congress.

For the same reason the following numbers of political prisoners are on hunger strike: 13 in Rio de Janeiro, 3 in Ceara, 9 in Pernambuco, 5 in Sao Paulo, and only 1 in Rio Grande do Norte. The considerable number of political prisoners who are undergoing medical treatment are not on hunger strike.

President: No Effect on Amnesty

PY101740 Paris AFP in Spanish 0500 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo, 9 Aug (AFP)--Brazilian President Joao Figueiredo today lamented the fact that Brazilian political prisoners are conducting a hunger strike, but indicated that their attitude will have no effect on the draft amnesty law of the executive branch, which excludes those sentenced for terrorist acts. The Brazilian chief of state made this statement during his talks with journalists during the visit he paid to this city today. He added that the hunger strike will not jeopardize the process of political relaxation currently underway in Brazil.

President Figueiredo also indicated that he does not agree with the criticism made by members of the National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) against his planning minister, Mario Henrique Simonsen, and the economic policy of his administration. He said: "I am the leader of the movement against the high cost of living." During his visit to the vegetable products fair [words indistinct] he stated that the causes for the price increases of these products are being studied.

In response to a question, General Figueiredo said: "When I make a decision it does not bother me if they say it is demagogic, and even though I know that some of my actions displease many people, this will not make me change plans."

PLANNING MINISTER SIMONSEN RESIGNS

PY101540 Paris AFP in Spanish 1525 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Aug (AFP)--Planning Minister Mario Henrique Simonsen today officially tendered his resignation to President Joao Baptista Figueiredo. This information was released by the Brazilian news agencies AE and JB which added that Gen Golbery do Couto e Silva, chief of the Civilian Household in Figueiredo's administration, will be acting planning minister.

Simonsen's resignation had been announced by the Brazilian press on Thursday, but President Joao Baptista Figueiredo and Simonsen himself refuted it last night. Simonsen appears to have resigned due to the criticism of him by several parliamentarians of the National Renewal Alliance (ARENA) who accused him of having failed in the struggle against inflation.

Comment on Resignation

PY111950 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] As soon as news of Planning Minister Simonsen's removal was confirmed, Senator Jose Sarney, president of the National Renewal Alliance, made it clear that his party had no responsiblity for the minister's removal.

Commenting on Simonsen's removal, Ulysses Guimaraes, president of the Brazilian Democratic Movement [MDB] said: "It was the fall of the Bastille." He went so far as to characterize Simonsen as a symbol of a perverse economic model which subdued the Brazilian people. He pointed out that President Figueiredo has inherited errors accumulated for 15 years--that is, a chaotic economic situation. He rhetorically asked how the country could function well with a 60-percent inflation rate, and concluded by stating that this inflation rate alone is evidence of the government's incompetence.

Deputy Freitas Nobre, MDB leader in the Chamber of Deputies, has stated that the removal of Planning Minister Simonsen will in no way contribute to solving Brazilian economic problems since the basic problem lies in the very economic model adopted by an authoritarian government. He said that even a complete change of personnel in the ministry will be to no avail in view of the elitist-oriented, denationalizing model which is the main cause of the country's major problems. In his opinion, the government should acknowledge the failure of its economic model and create a system designed to benefit the people and the business sector.

Our economic analyst, Alberto Tamer, does not agree with Guimaraes' ideas on former Minister Simonsen. In his opinion, Simonsen simply lacked the power to implement his ideas and to fight inflation through other means.

[Begin Tamer recording] It became clear some time ago that Minister Simonsen had to go. A brilliant, well-trained expert, Simonsen is one of the country's most prominent economists and is also well-known in the major capitals of the world. He was able to properly diagnose the evils and prescribe the cure. He made a perfect evaluation of the Brazilian economy--one with rampant inflation, a growing trade deficit and a growing foreign debt. He prescribed the normal, orthodox, correct solution to this problem--to reduce the inflation rate at the cost of painful sacrifice, and to paralyze projects which have been taking precedence over others because of their significance, but which are negative because they have been preventing the implementation of other priority, absolutely essential projects.

Simonsen is leaving because he has not been heeded all these years. He opposed the nuclear agreement, but was unable to prevent it; he was against mammoth projects but could not delay them; he was against the useless state monopoly of petroleum, but could not eliminate it.

Simonsen's removal is sad, regretable. Yet what I fear and worry about is the possibility that in accepting his resignation, President Figueiredo may have decided to adopt a more comfortable, easier and less painful economic model which would be negative for the country in the short and medium term. Mr President, think carefully, reflect thoroughly and appoint someone with Simonsen's technical abilities, but give him the powers Simonsen did not have. [end recording]

FIGUEIREDO SUSPENDS STRIKING TEACHERS ORGANIZATIONS

PY110327 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2104 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Aug (LATIN)--According to an official report released here, President Joao Baptista Figueiredo has decreed the suspension of three Rio de Janeiro teachers organizations whose members have been on strike since 1 August.

The measure, which will permit the legal disbanding of the Teachers' Association, the State Society of Teachers, and the State Union of Teachers of Rio de Janeiro, was adopted because these organizations have violated the order which prohibits strikes in the public administration and essential services sectors, according to the official report. According to reports from Rio de Janeiro, there are approximately 110,000 teachers from the public education system of that state on strike protesting that they have not received the salary increases which had been promised in March by the Education Secretariat.

Teachers Rally Banned

PY111815 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1550 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--The Rio de Janeiro Public Security Secretariat has banned a rally that was to be held here today by striking teachers. The 100,000 strikers seem determined, however, not to return to classes despite the dissolution of their four union organizations.

IMBEL CHAIRMAN CALDERARI COMMENTS ON ARMS EXPORTS

PY110340 Paris AFP in Spanish 1716 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia, 10 Aug (AFP)--Gen Arnaldo Jose Luis Calderari reported here today that Brazilian arms industry exports have amounted to $1 billion during the current year. The military officer, who is chairman of the Brazilian War Materiel Industry (IMBEL)--a state organization--added that "Brazil's neighboring countries offer a good market, and there are good prospects in the markets of the Third World countries" for the Brazilian arms industry.

The Brazilian arms industry, despite the good prospects, is still confronting difficulties in foreign markets because of the level of development already achieved by the nations which traditionally manufacture war materiel, Calderari remarked.

L.A. DEMONSTRATORS VACATE SWEDISH CONSULATE IN RIO

PY111237 Paris AFP in Spanish 1043 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 11 Aug (AFP)--The 13 Latin Americans who had been occupying the Swedish Consulate in Rio de Janeiro since last Monday, today abandoned the consulate and moved to the residence of Cardinal Eugenio de Araujo Salles, archbishop of Rio de Janeiro, where they will stay until they leave the country.

GOVERNMENT SAID TO LACK VIGOR IN COPING WITH PROBLEMS

PY110254 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 9 Aug 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Law, Government and Action"]

[Text] From the events which took place in recent days one gets the impression that the government has fallen behind. It is obvious that the government did not let itself fall behind deliberately, but the thing is that the speed of events is greater than the government's speed of action.

In view of the characteristics of those events, the Figueiredo government still has to demonstrate some vigor. It needs to act, it must act, but it will have to act in accordance with all the present circumstances. In the first place, action should be taken within the law. Now is the best time for the president to reaffirm, by words and deeds, his commitment to restore a democratic regime. Democracy is not just a personal commitment of the president, but the reason for the existence of his whole government. From the democratic standpoint, the president cannot do well if the country does not do well.

Upholding the law as a social guarantee is the touchstone of the government's capacity, which will have to be demonstrated immediately.

But that is not the only touchstone. The government should also implement vigorously the measures of its economic policy in order to stabilize the social expectations which have been exacerbated by the inflationary pressure. An administration which sits in Brasilia, far away from the nerve centers of Brazilian society in an area of social vacuum which blunts its capacity for judgment, urgently needs to demonstrate that this country has a government, and a government of law.

Law and government can guarantee democracy against the risks in its path. Economic competence in establishing national priorities can prove that the reasons for extending the government's mandate to 6 years were correct.

In the face of so many urgent needs, the Figueiredo government took over with the promise of giving shape to a democratic regime, curbing inflation and developing agriculture, thus revealing a good sense of priorities.

The government had already defined its line of action when a new, terrible increase in international oil prices occurred. The government then adopted another priority, that of handling the new crisis created by that circumstance. The creation of a National Energy Commission to administer rational and effective solutions galvanized the nation for a moment. The nation's vice president, as a proxy with the same responsibilities as the president, was made the head of that commission.

The sense of drama created by the lack of energy ended up mired in bureaucracy. The head of the CNE was supposedly the person entitled to speak about matters related to the commission, but Aureliano Chaves cannot manage to get a word in edgewise because the commission secretary keeps on talking every day, even when he has nothing to say.

Whether we like it or not, the solution of the petroleum problems will take a long time. Alternate solutions are just that, and oil is still the alternative at hand. And all solutions--whether technological or economic--will take a long time. Talking too much does not produce alcohol or petroleum or coal.

The three initial priorities plus the fourth priority--petroleum--demand a gigantic effort. They will take up all the 6 years of the government's term to be established as national priorities, because the truth is we are paying dearly for the carelessness with which we lived prior to 1973, letting ourselves become so badly dependent on petroleum, which is not particularly abundant in our territory. And we still have to pay the excessive cost of the lack of vision of the Geisel government, which failed to grasp the scope and depth of the oil problem. The Geisel government dealt with the problem as though it were a temporary one.

A government which is overtaken by the speed of events has to act more quickly. A situation which is showing signs of collapsing calls for a sense of urgency and decision. The government should therefore pull itself ahead of events.

To demonstrate that the country has a government, the Figueiredo government has to put vigor into its economic policy. However, using vigor in economic matters must be preceded by the reaffirmation of the government's political commitment to liberalization.

The national situation calls for the government to strengthen its determination to turn Brazil into a democracy and to implement its economic policy as an act of public redemption. Figueiredo's government continues to lack political authority. Its authority will have to emerge from its competence in managing economic policy. Popularity is not a substitute for the authority which is necessary to face even the unpopularity created by the use of that authority, and especially the unpopularity which arises from the rigorous application of the law as a supreme social guarantee.

Only the organized consistency of the government can guarantee success in the fight against inflation and justify the sacrifices it demands. The regime's liberalization has a lot to gain from the exercise of the right to strike, but it stands to lose when that right is exercised outside economic reality. It is now that the law must acquire an historical essence through its application and thus bring us back to reality. If this does not happen, the smoke signals of a general strike will be confirmed with social disruption and a political vacuum.

hesitation in dealing with urgent economic problems is one of the obstacles to liberalization. The delay provides time for unrealistic demands and the disorganization of the hierarchy of social values by inflation.

It is a serious matter, from the social and political viewpoint, that not all the ministers fully agree with the president regarding the problems and the solutions. In order to guarantee success, unity must be total, unity of ideas and of action. But the demonstration that unity is possible is being delayed. The problems of inflation and energy are emphasizing the lack of unity.

Inflation, in view of its unwholesome social effects, does not permit internal disagreements. Otherwise, how are sacrifices going to be imposed on society? The example of implementing sacrifices should begin at home, within the government itself. Unity imposes sacrifices, and examples must be offered before sacrifices are imposed on the nation. The country's adaptation to the energy problem, to the agricultural take-off and to the liberalization policy will depend on the solidarity of the ministers, or it will be frustrated by incompetence.

It is time to do away with the notion that the government is doing badly, but the president is doing well. It is a division which is only apparent and uncertain at this time. It is a question of a contradiction which can be fatal to the two of them. The regime is run by the president. Therefore, the government is a reflection of the president's will and capability of command. If the government continues to do badly, the president will also do badly. And the president cannot do badly. He is already beginning to pay for the loss of credibility in his cabinet.

The occasion demands that the president take a firm step forward to reaffirm democracy and economic competence. The management of the economy, with unity and competence, will have to be used to develop the legitimacy that will be capable of making this country a stable and longlasting democracy.

BRIEFS

TRADE BALANCE DEFICIT--Rio de Janeiro, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Foreign Trade Department (CACEX) reported here today that the Brazilian trade balance with the Arab countries for the first 5 months shows a deficit of $1,636,000,000 compared to $1,335,000,000 for the same period last year. It also reported that Brazil's imports added up to $1,851,000,000 and its exports only reached $215,000,000 in these first 5 months of the year. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0308 GMT 10 Aug 79 PY]

TURBAY AYALA RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO ECUADOR

PA122246 Paris AFP in Spanish 2144 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 12 Aug (AFP)--Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay returned here today shortly after midday following a 3-day visit to Ecuador. Turbay, who attended new Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos' inaugurautions, took advantage of the occasion to meet with many chiefs of state and government who were in Quito.

UN CONSULTANT ARRESTED FOR LINKS WITH GUERRILLAS

PA101558 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota, 9 Aug (EFE)--The evening paper EL ESPACIO reports that the army has arrested a UN consultant in connection with investigations of urban guerrillas. The paper adds that Hernan Balvuena, a chemical engineer, was arrested during a raid by military units on his private home in a luxurious neighborhood in northern Bogota. The UN official was taken to a military headquarters in this capital to be brought before the military judge who is investigating guerrilla organizations.

GUERRILLAS ATTACK MILITARY PATROL, TAKE WEAPONS

PA100435 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bucaramanga--[words indistinct] A noncommissioned officer and two soldiers were seriously wounded this morning in a fight in the Jesus Maria municipality. A military patrol was ambushed by 20 guerrillas, supposedly members of the self-styled Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), while they were searching for seditious elements of that same group who murdered two policemen and two peasants in (La Tegueta) 2 days ago. According to reports from Bogota, the guerrillas fired machineguns from an ambush, wounding three members of the patrol. Several weapons were stolen, said the source. Reinforcements sent from Bucaramanga are pursuing the elements in the mountains.

ORGANIZATION OPPOSES LEGALIZATION OF MARIHUANA

PA101841 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--The coordinating committee of the antidrug coalition of Colombia, Mexico and the United States is waging an intensive international campaign to raise opposition to the legalization of marihuana in these countries. Fausto Charry, the organization's coordinator in Colombia, says people are becoming increasingly aware of the inadvisability of legalizing the drug in this country. He added that a lecture on the subject will be given on Tuesday at the Confederation of Workers of Colombia headquarters.

TEXT OF JAIME ROLDOS INAUGURATION SPEECH

PA101830 Quito Domesitc Service in Spanish 1529 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Inaugural speech by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at Legislative Palace in Quito--live]

[Text] Illustrious visitors, Ecuadorean people: How important it is to understand history and follow its mandates! Immersed in the whirlpool of existence, most of the time we do not have a notion of today or a vision of tomorrow. Let us ask ourselves, Ecuadoreans, let us ask ourselves, Latin Americans, let us ask ourselves, illustrious visitors, what is the significance here in Ecuador of this morning in August 1979?

Because of what was done yesterday, this is a grandiose date in our history. It is the anniversary of the first shout of independence, an endeavor that obtained for Quito the unparalleled title "light of America." But peoples cannot rest on their past. Life is exigency; it is reclamation; it is appreciation. And we are in it with all our greatnesses and weaknesses, with our virtues and defects, with our smallness, which sometimes classifies us by our conduct on the lowest rung of the zoological scale, by our greatness, which sometimes brings us close to God as creatures shaped in his image and likeness.

The history of nations is the history of freedom. The history of Latin America is an anguished but conscientious quest for democratic forms of existing, in which human dignity is not the prey of totalitarianism (?for) your natural resources, not nourishment for voracity, the object of sacking by natives and foreigners. Today, we are not attending a routine transfer of power. Today, power passes to the people. We are the main players in the change from dictatorship to constitutional government elected by the people [applause]--government that must not only be constitutional in form, but which will be both now and in the future a democratic government, not only elected by the people, as it was, but fundamentally [made up of] people in all and each one of its acts.

That is why, at the onset of this message, I wish to answer a question that I asked myself while I was writing it. For whom am I speaking? For whom should I speak? And I answered: For today, and without excluding anyone, I speak for those humble Ecuadorean brothers who awaited for long hours the passage of Comrade Roldos along the roads. I speak for the hundreds of thousands of the world, for my brothers the Ecuadorean Indians, remembered in a speech, stars of the novel "[word indistinct] of Poetry" permanent objectives of social exploitation as preferred in books. For them, history stopped at the colony. I speak for the (Montuctos), for the blacks of (Ipsop) and Esmeralda, for the (Copanis), the Aucas, the (Shwap), the (Chivanos) and more for austerity. For them [word indistinct], for the colonists of Galapagos, for the fishermen of our coast, for the hundreds of thousands of suburban inhabitants who, for a truckload of crushed rock or a tank of water, suffer unmentionable pains.

I speak for Ecuadorean youths, one of the pillars of triumph, aware that you are the desperation turned hope of a generation. I speak for the women, participating as never before with their ability and righteousness, with relentless determination, with faith in the force of change. I speak for the teachers, workers and peasants, for the industrialists, for merchants and farmers. I speak to craftsmen and professionals. I speak for my fellow members of the Concentration of Popular Forces, for the legendary and unextinguishable political party. [applause] I speak for the loyal companions who were, are and always will be People's Democracy, the Democratic Christian Union of Ecuador. [applause]

I speak for civilians and for my brothers of the armed forces, and because I am speaking for everyone, I wish this morning, in very few words, to refer to the brothers who speak the Quechua language. I do not speak it--I admit it--but I wanted a paragraph to be written for them. To my brothers who speak Quechua, I say: [2-minute passage in Quechua follows] [applause]

I speak to tell you that it is time that we stop talking and translate our words into acts, the sovereign and democratic affirmation that Ecuador desires. I speak for the distinguished visitors and for the people to tell them that the sun of liberty that rises today can set only at the price of our very existence. [applause]

Ecuadoreans, a long and tortuous path has brought us this far. The decision of the people and respect for the word of honor spoken by the armed forces mean that this date shall be historic in the measure to which the lofty position of abiding by the acquired commitment is upheld.

We have experienced a very long period of dictatorship. This experience has taught us, both civilians and military, the value of democracy. Democracy is not perfect, but it can be perfected. For this reason, it will always be the most dignified form of human existence. Fraudulent maneuvers, attempted coups, calumny and even the shedding of fraternal blood resulted from the attempt to block the people's path. However, nothing could prevail against their determined advance and, on 29 April, Ecuadoreans confirmed their confidence in the ticket over which I presided. Over 1 million electors, 2 of every 3 voters, expressed their decision in favor of change--a prudently audacious change, one without stridency and without lies; an enormous change, one that is perhaps too slow for some and too rapid for others, but in any case, a sure change which does not involve the sacrifice of freedoms.

Change is necessary because the most careful analysis will show that our national situation is characterized by the presence of opposition between two basic persuasions--one advocating change, which proposes and searches for a historical solution, which tries to gather all social forces that are capable of guaranteeing national progress and independence and which considers the human being to be the protagonist and the beneficiary of development; and the other, which seeks to maintain intact the present system of economic backwardness and social injustice that is responsible for the obsolete socioeconomic structure, oligarchical denomination, dependence, violation of human rights and the weakness of the democratic structure. This conflict of ideology and interests will be reflected in political action. Our faction, the one of change, aspires to reform the traditional economic, political, social and cultural areas in order to generate the indispensable opening without which any development would be utopian, in some cases, or unjust in others.

In order to advance along the path of peaceful and necessary change, we must take into account the minimal social bases that will support the government's efforts. For this reason, I did not offer miracles. I did not offer miracles. Let the country not expect miracles. Paternalistic offering of miracles is a form of demagoguery and moreover is unworthy of and incompatible with the seriousness of the popular government that begins today. What the country should expect is a just and democratic change in which popular participation cannot be limited to merely casting a vote on election day, but rather to the marshalling of consciences and wills to generate the proposed qualitative change.

The Ecuadorean people must be aware that their function in the process of change is not passive, but active. The race to transform Ecuador into a country with a modern economy and a democracy of participation, full justice and solidary conscience will not only be the result of the actions of the government, but rather of the organized participation of vast sectors of the country.

Therefore, we want a dynamic democracy, the incarnation of the souls of Ecuadoreans. More than a representative democracy, which we do want, we also hope for a democracy of participation--participation in the goods and services of the modern society and participation in the decisions which affect the individual and the collective destiny. Ideological unity, a coherent program and political consistency will be the pillars on which the organic and unitary forces of change will rest and which will generate in the country a humanistic, solidary and democratic conscience. The great sociopolitical parallels which will guide the action of the popular government will be economic development and social justice. Equilibrium between them will permit the country to overcome, in unity, backwardness and injustice.

The country may rest assured that at no time, under even the most adverse circumstances, will we compromise or renounce these great guiding principles. To do so would be to frustrate the nation's hope for change. Economic development without social justice, development in its purest sense which benefits a few to the detriment of many, is far from being the program which the Ecuadorean people chose, and social justice separated from economic development, which in a demagogic manner satisfies circumstantial ambitions and preferences to the detriment of all material progress, in no way meets the country's truly urgent needs. Unjust development increases the social gap, and purely demagogic reformism consolidates economic backwardness. We seek, therefore, an integral and pluralistic democracy in which the daily activities of the communities are carried out in a climate of respect and freedom and in which no one is persecuted for his beliefs or illegitimately favored in return for his support.

A pluralistic democracy implies rich controversy directed toward the realization of the common good, one which not only pursues great principles, but also carries out specific actions. In the face of the obsolete orthodoxy which seeks to assign the state a contemplative role with regard to economic problems on the one hand and the system which seeks to accomplish everything under an absolute tutelage on the other, I declare unequivocably that the government will act responsibly within the framework provided by the constitition. I do not believe in either an omnipotent or an irresponsible state. [applause]

We will not hold ourselves to be above the government, nor will we sacrifice constitutional democracy for power. My government, which is and will continue to be a government of all the Ecuadorean people, disregarding internal factions and conflicts, clearly declares that it will enforce the law among all sectors of the country. Universal application of the law will permit exercise of the principle of equality and will insure the climate of peace needed to promote increased productivity and the enjoyment of justice. Peace, as Juarez said, is respect for the rights of others.

Democracy depends on the government [word indistinct], the conduct of the people, the executive, the national Chamber of Representatives, jurisdictional functions, [words indistinct], political parties, public opinion and people. Nothing is first; everything is first. For this great task we need men, institutions and laws. We will try to insure an executive function for the nation that will plan, execute and evaluate the development of society and the administration of the state. The public administration will be changed greatly and it will prepare to face the historic challenge. It would be utopian to attempt to modernize the nation without concepts and organized systems to eradicate inefficiency, corruption and waste. [applause]

It is unacceptable to us Ecuadoreans to be submitted to despotism, arbitrariness and sinecures. It is imperative that we have an efficient, technical and [word indistinct] public administration. We will be inflexible in demanding honesty because the nation [applause] cannot continue to withstand the [word indistinct] of administrative corruption. The work and stability of public officials will be respected, while attempts are made to make their salaries compatible with the present cost of living and to train them in their duties.

Moral restoration is a historic imperative and a demand of the conscience. I will do it at any cost. [applause] Unity in political decision and decentralization in administration will be the supreme norms of the state. Through the former, we will achieve coherence in the government operations in all areas, and through this we will achieve [word indistinct] in procedures and equality of regions and provinces frequently alienated and condemned by abandonment or hegemony. To combat centralism and regionalism is the common work of all Ecuadoreans. To defend national unity on the bases of equality and justice is the unavoidable task of those of us who aspire to a harmonic, democratic, unitarian and sovereign fatherland.

In restoring democracy today at all levels of national existence, the principle of division and independence of the functions of the state is also reborn. In my position as president of the republic, I wish the national Chamber of Representatives the greatest success in its work to give Ecuador the laws it needs to strengthen its democratic institutions and the process of change. This will be a large contribution to operational and democratic stability.

By tradition and constitutional mandate, it is charged with the creation of laws and political control, but when Congress falls into the temptation of obstructionism and its members dedicate themselves to fighting for power, democratic institutionality loses image and, beginning then, all kinds of adventures are encouraged. [applause] Let us not ever fall into a struggle for power which begins by obstructing the government and ends with the liquidation of democracy.

I am convinced that the Chamber of Representatives is clearly aware of the shared responsibility of guaranteeing real and stable democracy. The Ecuadorean people, who have given us the historic duty of directing the state, expect us to be loyal to their aspiration for change. We need laws that are workable, opportune, objective and adequate in order to engineer the administrative, agrarian, social, educational, fiscal and economic reforms. But let us legislate sensibly. It is worth recalling Olmedo at the close of his famous speech before the courts of Cadiz: "Only laws that make nations happy are good." [applause]

It is unfortunate that the breakdown of justice has been increasingly institutionalized in Ecuador. Justice has exacted a price. For some, the price has been money, for others it has been tears and helplessness. [applause] The administrators of justice stopped imparting it and instead began trafficking in it, particularly in the field of criminal justice. Recently I read a newspaper headline about the opening of a building in Guayaquil. It was a cruel but true headline. It said: "The Palace of Justice Has Been Inaugurated," and the following line said: "When Will Justice Be Inaugurated?" [applause] This statement says everything. Justice must be rescued. The state's judicial branch has the unavoidable duty of [words indistinct] interpretations of the law and procedure.

It is worthwhile to recall at this time that economist Abdon Calderon Munoz was assassinated in the street in Guayaquil during the most sordid moments of the anti-democratic conspiracy. [applause] As a democratic person I pay homage to the fallen leader of the Alfarist Radical Front and hope that the process that has begun to penalize those responsible, whomever they might be, will be carried on with sufficient competence to establish the truth, recover the majesty of the law and restore faith in justice. [applause]

Terrorism should never have a place in Ecuador. There should be exemplary punishment for the immoral, the dishonest, the drug traffickers. Never again should it be said in Ecuador that the law is only aimed at the downtrodden, the poor and the [word indistinct].

The armed forces are part of the nation and of the structure of the state. They must defend national sovereignty and support democracy and legality. [applause] The government's relations with the national armed forces will be based on strict compliance with juridical norms. Understanding as [words indistinct] that today the armed forces are part of national life by returning to their specific functions, I would like to express to them my deepest recognition for their loyalty to the commitment of returning to a de jure regime which honored [words covered by applause].

To be a militaryman requires vocation and discipline in order to refrain from yielding to the temptation of power or of the power of the might which one holds. Similarly, we must realize that the armed forces are neither above nor below Ecuadorean society; they are a part of it. Therefore, it is necessary to reformulate the bases of a closer cooperation between civilians and military in achieving the great national objectives, and all this must take place within the framework of unqualified respect for democratic principles and constitutional law.

We will promote the modernization and training of the armed forces in line with the country's needs and its potential. The strengthening of true democracy requires the strengthening of the political parties, the firmness of their ideological efforts and the propriety of their practical actions. This is the only way in which they can be identified as authentic channels of the opinion of the various social sectors. Capricious theory, political opportunism, behind-the-scenes agreements, personality cults, artificial unity and weakness of programs are defects which must be corrected so that the parties may be purified. [applause]

Let us make them the expression of an organized people. Let us approach them with candor and truth. Let us not exaggerate or be deceptive with regard to their claims and their potential. Let us practice and preach political austerity. [applause] Let us be democrats, and as such let us confirm our determination to respect ideological pluralism and let us hope that political parties of all persuasions may have learned--that we all may have learned--the harsh lesson of the lengthy dictatorships which today we begin to put behind us. Their cooperation may be decisive to democratic stability if they develop their struggle at the highest levels of ideology and politics.

The country cannot continue to waste the time that is needed to plan and carry out its basic reforms. It is my hope that political struggle will strengthen rather than weaken democracy; that it will nurture rather than deteriorate freedom. Freedom is responsibility. Maximum freedom must have as its correlation maximum responsibility. To ignore this truth would be to succumb. A good part of the dawn that is breaking on the national horizon belongs to public opinion and to the communications media. By principle rather than as a matter of recognition--which I am also extending--I confirm my determination to respect freedom of the press in terms under which all freedoms should be respected democratically. I firmly maintain that there is an urgent need for sharing responsibility in which communications and publicity will affirm substantial values and proscribe those that lead to selfishness, superficiality, waste and mediocrity.

We must realize that there is no stronger people than a people who are informed and guided and that a democratic government depends, among other factors, on the press, but the press cannot depend on the government. [applause] Along with these principles, we wish to mention the economic and social guidelines of the popular government. We cannot aspire to a more just and united society if we preserve semifeudal vestiges, if we preserve the privileges of a dehumanized and egotistic oligarchic minority, if we fail to update the instruments of agrarian and industrial production, if we fail to tenaciously defend national independence in all aspects of our lives, if we fail to give all the people access to the benefits of modern civilization. [applause]

Without these premises there could be no social justice or participatory democracy. Aware of these truths, the alliance of the Concentration of Popular Forces and the Popular Democracy announced, along with our candidacies, the 21 points of our government program. Today we reaffirm that commitment because we believe it is possible to establish solid bases for economic development and social change in a climate of freedom and respect for the law. We have another commitment--to make a cripple walk. That is the condition of the country in the wake of three dictatorships. [applause] Our vehemence is not a pretext; we have inherited a country whose economy is unbalanced, and over and above the metaphor that is a reality that cannot easily be escaped. We can say that the figures provided by certain members of the outgoing government are not accurate [applause] as regards to an extremely critical situation. I say this with full respect for the opinions of others, but I believe that this should be explained to the Ecuadorean people because it will be one of the serious obstacles that we will face.

According to our experts, the foreign debt is approaching $4 billion. This means that more than one-third of our current exports must be devoted to payment of amortizations and interest. On the other hand, estimates prepared by the same sources indicate that there is a deficit of approximately 7 billion sucres, a deficit representing over 20 percent of the state's budget. To this must be added more than 4.5 billion sucres which represent the deficit of developmental organizations such as the national development fund, the national reinvestment fund and others. To all this must be added the rate of inflation, which some estimate at 12 percent while others place it at 14 - 15 percent per annum.

However, this is no time for lamentation. A doctor does not cry in front of his patient. He diagnoses the illness and applies measures to cure him. [applause] Ecuador is a country blessed by God. Its natural resources, its potential are of such magnitude that they will permit us to overcome.

In the next 5 years the Ecuadorean people will not see public funds squandered. They will not see purchases made that amount to destroying the national resources. They will not see debts incurred unjustifiably. They will see a financial and economic policy characterized by priorities, a rationalization of public expenditures and true austerity. If we contract new external credits--and we shall need them--they will be used for specific purposes under the best conditions obtainable from existing international sources. All this will be done in accordance with planning, which we conceive as a process based on consultation regarding the needs and aspirations of the various elements of society, which should then be set forth in action programs for the decisionmakers.

In the economic aspect, my government will undertake the hard task of modernizing the country's productive apparatus in order to make it compatible with 20th century science and technology. I urge all Ecuadoreans to break the chains of backwardness and corruption, chains that keep the country anchored to productive forms which history has already made obsolete. Within the framework of the constitution and the law, the state and businessmen will have to strive to update their capacity, their production methods and the social relations emanating from them in order to achieve social progress in all its complex manifestations.

The growth of a modern economy depends on the efforts made by the public sector and on private initiative. The former must regulate expenditures, make coherent decisions and allocate resources. The latter must conciliate economic balance and social results and subject itself to existing laws without subterfuge of any kind. The constitution mentions four economic areas: state-owned, private, communal and [word indistinct]. To the extent that the activities undertaken by these areas are successful, we will be achieving economic growth and social justice. Those businessmen whose activities fall within the framework of the law need not fear the new government.

Our government will propose changes in the fiscal, financial and monetary systems in order to insure the success of the various economic activities. The fiscal system will serve not only as an instrument for the collecting of revenue and organization of expenditures, but will also fulfill an important duty in channeling public and private resources toward the goals of economic development and social justice. Injustice and taxes, tax evasion and smuggling will have no place in our administration. [applause] The financial system must be able to receive and use domestic savings for the financing of investments both in the public and private sector. It must be able to facilitate the transfer of domestic and foreign resources to implement programs and projects by the state and the private sector, especially those contributing to socioeconomic development.

The monetary system will facilitate economic growth within a climate of stability, supplying it with the necessary monetary and credit resources for development of production activities from all economic sectors and for taking the steps required to control inflation.

Within the general political and economic framework, agriculture will have priority. The time has come to return to the land, but the hands of the clock should move forward toward development and justice. No more demagogy. We shall avoid the pitfalls of theoretical declarations or impractical objectives. We shall have an infrastructure in all its aspects, especially for agriculture. We shall have highways and roads, silos, irrigation, technical assistance and efficient marketing as well as energy distribution and communications.

We must firmly promote investment by means of [words indistinct] credit and strengthen the agrarian reform based on the concept of an integrated rural development. We must firmly support agro-industrial projects. So far agrarian reform has been fragmentary. It was thought that the redistribution of land will solve the country's agrarian problems. The results of this policy are evident--production for domestic consumption decreases, while the population grows beyond the production levels. Quoting a Latin American writer, we can well say that the mouths have multiplied but the loaves have not. Our productivity is deficient in comparison with other countries. The agricultural border is not expanding. In general the countryside is experiencing a population dislocation which sends masses of people to the cities, making the problem of agricultural production more acute and making the problem of demographics more critical.

The agrarian problem must have an economic and social solution, no more exploitation of man by man--we shall expand the agricultural border without allowing the repetition of the vices that affected the present agricultural structures and that have now given over to the agrarian reform processes. Industrialization will also be one of the pillars of our economy. We are aware of our growth rate during these past years. However--and we must emphasize this--we have not solved our structural problems such as dependence on foreign capital, raw materials and technology, the high rate of idle installations, the nature of the goods produced, regional maladjustments, the great imbalances in the distribution of wealth, the low absorption of manpower and the inflationary crisis, among others.

The government inaugurated today is aware of this situation and intends to overcome it. An industrial process which will establish a high rate of employment and the use of national raw materials will contribute to the decentralization of development, allow the incorporation of adequate technology and satisfy the basic needs of the population, and this will be supported by the government. Within this framework, industry will become an instrument to encourage rural integration, diversify production for export and become a binding element for an ample domestic market. In the path of autonomous development, heavy industry must overcome the obstacles which have prevented it from advancing beyond mere assembly activities and incorporate technological development.

Small industry and handicrafts will be encouraged by my administration. They shall be given technical conditions, credit facilities and real possibilities for marketing. The high cost of living affecting the Ecuadorean people is caused by three factors which influence the type of marketing in the country. A chain of middlemen between the producers and the consumer ruins the national economy. They impoverish the small and medium producers and affect the income of those sectors less protected by our society.

In the international market we must develop greater initiatives and [words indistinct] in competition which will allow us to better place our products in the markets we actually have and allow us to open new markets.

With the beginning of the military dictatorship began the petroleum bounty. This bounty is relative in terms of our national economy. Today, as the constitutional government is installed, a problem is emerging--within a few years we will have to become a petroleum-purchasing country. However, there are strong indications of petroleum reserves, and we shall take immediate, positive steps toward prospecting. We must also take efficient steps to defend our country's energy resources so that the state can maintain diversification of its exports and not lose its economic independence. Hydrocarbons will be handled with broad programmatic concepts, and we promise that politicization and sectarianism will be kept out of the administrative sectors.

The decisions we make will be inspired by national interests and by the defense of our sovereign rights. Mining prospects, fishery exploitation and our tourism resources will be directed at increasing the national wealth.

We have called for economic development and social justice. Our great commitment is to the exploited ones, to the humble, to the poor. Mine is a government by the people, through elections. It is a government for the people, through actions. Social wefare and the people's progress will have priority in my administration. We will do without paternalism. [applause] Economic development and formal democracy by theselves do not assure the participation of most of the people in political life or in economic and social benefits if the people do not become organized and if a situation is not created that allows the people's participation.

Popular organizations must speak for themselves and eliminate intermediaries who do not share their interests. The social organization and mobilization promoted by the government will fall neither under officialism nor under party sectarianism.

The state will guarantee a maximum of social security to the nation. Mothers, children, elderly people and handicapped persons will be protected. The general health of the Ecuadorean people is unsatisfactory. The mortality rate is still very high, especially among children. There is adequate technology to prevent this. Malnutrition causes irreparable damage among children and, consequently, to the Ecuadorean people.

Some people erroneously believe that broadening of the health services means only construction of health centers, without any modification of work methods or adequate equipment. There can be no health without a health infrastructure. There are deficits in the drinking water and sewage systems. This is why our commitment is to emphasize preventive health programs rather than treatment, to rationalize the latter and to evaluate the present status of rehabilitation systems.

Guided by the principle of political unity and administrative decentralization, we must take sustained steps to improve the national health service. The prices of medicine must be proportionate to the purchasing power of the Ecuadorean people. We will be demanding with regard to the quality of pharmaecutical products and of any other product that is manufactured or sold in the country. We will also guarantee the supply of these products.

One of our goals is to extend the social security service; we will not rest until we achieve it. Housing is one of the long-term problems of the country, not simply an obstacle of the present mement. It is necessary to carry out an urban development plan directed at giving importance to secondary centers [centros secundarios] that must fulfill development functions and to other compensatory growth centers [centros de crecimiento compensatorio] within a program that will be part of a regional rural and industrial decentralization plan.

Without disregarding other areas in need of housing projects, I will emphasize these problem areas: suburban areas, huts and peasant hovels. We will be very strict in dealing with speculation in construction materials and maintain strict price control and inventories. We will develop a research policy and study the best usage of the materials and technology that will allow the construction of low-price homes. [applause] Housing is a need. Needs are not recognized but satisfied, and they must be satisfied within the constitution. We are going to find a definite and just solution for dwellers in marginal areas such as those of [words indistinct] in the city of Guayaquil. [applause]

There will be no room for individual solutions because this is a popular government that must be given the democratic and legal means to provide the solutions the country demands. My government plans to establish a policy by which the cost of economic development will not fall on the scant resources of the poor. Wages and salaries must be increased. But there must be patience because no increase will really satisfy all the needs or, even less, the hopes that have been created. We did not lie in our campaign and we are not lying now. The next few years are not going to be fun. All of us must work in order not to make problems bigger but to help solve them. It is also necessary to develop a job-creation policy, considering the present rate of unemployment and underemployment in Ecuador.

Our serious education problem is very much tied to the economic, social and political problems of the country. As such, the problem does not arise in classrooms and its solution is not going to be found there exclusively. Liberal arts and the liberal professions are growing and taking over. Primary and secondary school education are designed to prepare students for university careers, thus disregarding the necessary contributions these schools must make to economic development and life.

The present educational system is divorced from the world's technological and scientific revolution. Curricula, especially in primary schools, are so rigid that they are not in line with social characteristics. In the countryside, students are educated for life in the cities. The educational infrastructure is deficient; it has no quality and no quantity. Sports have not been included in education as an element that contributes to an integral personality.

In this situation there is need for qualitative changes. We must make each educational level a self-sufficient entity and not an inevitable transit link toward university. The emphasis on technical, industrial, agricultural and mechanical education will [words indistinct], lighten the burden on the university, influence the migration process, lower the level of unemployment and incorporate the country, under active conditions, into the scientific and technological world. It is necessary to make education a coherent system, a synthesis of [word indistinct], of historic awareness and of social commitment.

Let us face adult education by linking it to the people's progress and social organization, by overcoming formal literacy. The struggle against illiteracy will be one of our big crusades. We have the political will to eradicate it, and we thank the director general of UNESCO for his commitment to this goal. [applause]

I am basically a teacher. I recognize the rights of teachers--both their economic rights and their right to organize. I promise to respect them and I invite them to participate, as their responsibility to the country, in the changes the current era demands in education. [applause]

(?I quote) [word indistinct] and I speak not of the agony of Christianity but of the agony of the university. The Ecuadorean university must find itself, because it is inadmissible to have an alma mater that is unproductive, bleeding to death among [word indistinct] and mediocrity, lack of financial resources and absence of scientific research, technical and cultural projection. To convert it to a redoubt of sectarianism is to disown it [applause], and I am a university professor. By constitutional mandate and because of principles, I will respect and enforce respect for university autonomy [applause] and I will make efforts, within the framework of the law, to open a frank, sincere and creative dialog with the universities. I will tell them that this government does not view the government as a bastion of privilege and exploitation. Each of us, in our own spheres, should confront the problem. The country needs a creative, scientific university open to all currents of thought, a university with the people--yes, with all their sufferings--in the study and solution of their problems.

Our country has been shaping its cultural personality with diverse elements. Currently this historic fact is being distorted because of the extraordinary spread of conflicting models and depersonalized behavior which are being transmitted through modern technology. This is also caused by the absence of a national conscience based on full knowledge of our own values and a cultural, scientific and technological policy that establishes a coherent vision of Ecuador as a single unit based on our ethnic and cultural plurality.

Therefore, we will carry out the necessary research to undertake a national inventory of cultural (?assets) and we will defend our national artistic heritage. We will promote active dissemination of all artistic and literary expression, to place them in the reach of the people. [applause] We will create a ministry of culture, [applause] science and technology once we have all the firm bases for it to begin operation.

Our domestic policy will be characterized by dialog and firmness. We will not be vengeful, arrogant or abusive and neither will we permit anyone else to be. Constructive and calm opposition will be heard. It will help and not hinder the solution of the country's problems. The public will not be a threat but a guarantee. Respect for civil liberties will be a pillar of the government and of democracy.

The world is becoming increasingly complex and interdependent. There is no future for an island-state. The country's foreign policy will be based on the principles of nonintervention, self-determination, equality, defense of human rights, respect for ideological pluralism, establishment of relations with all countries, repudiation of all forms of aggression, intervention and use of force, and repudiation of colonialism and neocolonialism. We will defend the principle of peaceful solution of conflicts. My government will make its foreign policy more dynamic as an instrument to help domestic development. It will struggle in international organizations for the application of justice and freedom.

The time has come to reaffirm Ecuador's national personality in the international arena. [applause] This was one of the main objectives of my two trips abroad. I had the opportunity personally to learn the opinions of numerous statesmen, some of whom are honoring us with their presence today. We were able to review jointly the common problems that affect our nations and to exchange positive opinions with political, financial, cultural and social figures in some countries in Europe and America. [applause] I hope the fruits of those contacts will materialize as soon as possible and will bring about an unprecedented increase in trade, cultural exchanges, technological transformation and economic cooperation.

I firmly believe there is only one world and we must accept the possibility that states with different economic, social and political systems can coexist under one sun and on one earth. Admitting the fundamental differences that might separate us, my government plans, as I have said, to establish and strengthen relations with all countries, because to learn how to coexist among different countries and discover in them mutual elements for the benefit of progress, cooperation and friendship is to understand international problems.

Guided by the immortal ideals of Bolivar, that multifaceted genius of the Latin American epic and of national independence, I will promote relations with the countries of the Andean group, the brother countries of Latin America and the far-off but related countries of the Third World. Bolivar dreamed of uniting the weak countries liberated with his sword into a great state able to resist foreign threat and construct a powerful domestic structure. [applause] The strengthening of Andean regional unity in all fields not only represents vindication of the memory of Bolivar but is a sensible advance on the path of multinational survival.

Latin America's political map shows two antagonistic areas which reflect opposing ideological and social systems. On one side are the states ruled by democratic governments, freely elected by their peoples; on the other side are countries under dictatorships. My government, which will equally respect the principle of nonintervention in the domestic affairs of other states and unlimited respect for human rights, sovereignly reserves for itself the right to establish, with full independence and dignity, its bilateral policy in each case. Of course I desire a dawn of democracy for Latin America. [applause]

Violation of human rights and constitutional guarantees creates pockets of domestic resistance and threatens hemispheric peace. Therefore, peace-loving Ecuador is trying to solve an epidemic political problem, alien to the democratic beliefs of the Latin American peoples. Historical experience shows that de facto regimes preclude economic development, political democracy and social justice. [applause] They become factors of stagnation or backwardness that democratic men must avoid.

I am aware--and my country knows this--of the major challenge that lies ahead, not only to ourselves but to the other nations of America. My administration will show that economic development and social justice grow in the garden of democracy and not of terror. [applause]

Here in this hall are representatives of the government and people of Nicaragua, [applause] That fraternal Central American country which withstood the Somoza dynasty's institutionalized violence for four decades has just joined the camp of Latin American democracy. This is a big event that fills the peoples of the world with joy, and it is a warning to the tyrannies that dream of perpetual dictatorship. After much suffering and sacrifice the Nicaraguan people were able to overthrow Somoza's regime and restore republican institutions. I want to pay here--as I did in Sandino's own land--a tribute of respect, admiration and solidarity to his prolonged struggle [applause] and reiterate to his distinguished representatives that the common destiny of our two nations, dating back to the days of Alfaro, will be strengthened by actions and programs of mutual cooperation.

With regard to Ecuador's relations with the industrialized countries, I affirm my intention to maintain, expand and further them in all fields depending on the basic interests of the country. My administration plans to insist on restating the current order of international relations and aid, making it more equitable for those countries which produce raw materials and which are experiencing the effect of the prices of manufactured goods today.

Ecuador will participate with its own voice and personality in international organizations. The justice we seek is not limited to the spheres of internal life but also covers complex foreign relations. The industrialized countries' capital and technical assistance will be guaranteed [as heard] and accepted without further conditions than those required by national laws, international agreements, respect for our sovereignty and our essential rights. Through dialog we will try to solve the problems affecting relations between our nations and thus we hope to contribute to international detente and world peace.

Ecuadoreans, we will defend national sovereignty over the territorial sea, airspace, the geostationary area and Ecuador's inalienable rights over the Amazon. [applause] We want disputes to be settled peaceably and we will abide solely and exclusively by the law. And so, it is a patriotic imperative to raise our national voice to demand justice following the Rio de Janeiro imposition. [applause]

The appearance of periodic military dictatorships throughout Ecuador's and Latin America's republican life, caused by the superficiality of democracies weakened by empty formality, led to destabilizing stages. The de facto regimes pointed out, as justification for their presence, the failure of formal democracy, engendering profound social unrest. Their practices were based on violation of human rights and maximum restriction of participation by the people. Their development programs increased the poverty level of the weakest social groups. Aside from the necessary search for someone upon whom to place historic responsibility, the key thing is to learn from mistakes. The past can clarify the future by emphasizing the positive and correcting the negative.

The achievement of democracy which we advocate calls for a critical social conscience and an undying will to become involved. Thus the dreams of a paternalistic state and the passivity of a people who hope for magic solutions to all problems will be buried. The government and the governed must act together because, as parties to the problem, we must also be parties to the solution. Those who offer the impossible and those who hope for miracles are deceiving themselves. To fan illusions in order to reap frustrations is the sames as betraying the most profound hope of the people. National independence and social progress were never the results of the isolated actions of any government but the results of theoretical soundness, political honesty, the long-suffering perseverance of the entire community. Destiny is not a fait accompli; it is forged every day without hatred, without vengeance, without renunciation. We must work together to build a new historic era during which the people will not only conserve their inalienable right to self-determination but also play their role in the exercise of genuine democracy.

Closing my address, I think the Venezuelan president, Comrade Luis Herrera, for being here, [applause] the Costa Rican president, Comrade Rodrigo Carazo, [applause] the Spanish Government president [as heard], Comrade Adolfo Suarez, [applause] the Colombian president, Comrade Julio Cesar Turbay, [applause] the representative of the Nicaraguan Government junta, Comrade Violeta, [applause] Mrs Rosalynn Carter, [applause] wife of one of the great champions of democracy and human rights, President Carter, [applause] each and every representative of the friendly governments present here, [applause] and the Ecuadorean men and women who voted for us [applause].

A few minutes ago I talked to the comrades of the political parties that nominated us, the Concentration of Popular Forces, [applause] Comrade Assad Bucaram, [applause] the comrades of the People's Democracy, Ecuador's Christian Democratic Union, [as heard] [applause] my comrade in the race and of ideals, my running mate, Oswaldo Hurtado, [applause] and a very special recognition, regardless of ideological, democratic and historic stands, my recognition to those who comprised the Supreme Council of Government, [applause] who have known how to keep the word of honor of the armed forces, [applause] and in particular to Admiral Poveda Burbano, president of the Supreme Council of Government. [applause] closing this message, I wish personal well-being presence in Ecuador and the achievement of the most intimate aspirations of their peoples.

In every corner of the nation, the Ecuadorean people join in rejoicing over the beginning of a new democratic stage. I fervently hope nothing will forestall the process of profound change that is beginning. I have spoken clearly and I hope to work hard. After all, we have no other recourse than truth and hope; [applause] and Ecuador has placed its hopes in the force of change [applause] and the force of change will come true without hatred or revanchism. I said during the campaign and it has become a reality on this August morning: My power lies in the constitution. My heart lies with the Ecuadorean people. [applause] May God guide our steps. We are going to write Ecuadorean history. Thank You. [applause]

POVEDA BURBANO SPEAKS AT ROLDOS INAUGURATION

PA111903 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1440 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Speech by Supreme Council of Government President Adm Alfredo Proveda Burbano at Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos' inaugural ceremony, held in the Legislative Palace in Quito on 10 August 1979--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the president of Venezuela and Mrs Herrera; Your Excellency the president of Colombia and Mrs Turbay; Your Excellency the president of Costa Rica and Mrs Carazo; Your Excellency Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, member of the junta of Nicaragua's Government of National Reconstruction; Your Excellency the prime minister of the Spanish Government; members of the Supreme Council of Government; Mr president-elect and Mr Vice-president-elect of Ecuador; Your Eminence the archbishop of Quito; the acting president of the Supreme Court of Justice; members of the supreme electoral tribunal; former presidents of Ecuador and Chile; heads and members of the special delegations sent by friendly countries; ministers of state; honorable members of the national Chamber of Representatives; civilian, military, church and police authorities; representatives of international organizations; special guests; ladies and gentlemen:

It is with profound civic emotion that we have reached this significant moment in which Jaime Roldos Aguilera will assume his executive duties as constitutional president of the republic and Dr Osvaldo Hurtado will assume the vice presidency. This culminates, here at the seat of the legislative branch--the supreme representative of national sovereignty--a democratic electoral process which all Ecuadoreans, civilians as well as military, have developed with faith in our republic and in the reaffirmation of its historic destiny.

Even more symbolic is that this fundamental event is being held on our fatherland's anniversary, commemorating the day on which our nation became sovereign and free under the inspiration of its forefathers. This is the anniversary of the day when Quito lit its torch or independence for America. In a magnificent and popular explosion, a vigorous mestizo race (?gave expression) to its noble spirit and Indian ancestry, both fused into an (?impassioned) desire for freedom on a continent that hopes for peace and justice.

Our nation's freedom was achieved thanks to Eugenio de Santa Cruz y Espejo's profound influence over the process of achieving independence. Both accuser and accused, defender of the people and promoter of freedom, he also inspired the bugle call of 10 August; his example was followed by our forefathers who were executed on 2 August 1810. The newborn independence was thus nourished with lasting ideas and bathed in our heroies' blood.

The armed forces government was loyal to the principles that have inspired and strengthened our nationality and honestly endeavored to find suitable solutions to the country's problems while overcoming political obstacles and strengthening development within a climate of respect, peace, order and justice. Our difficulties were not few because the national situation was filled with problems. Politically, the country was internally fragmented and the existing power structures made it difficult to effect necessary changes. Political activity was conducted by limited groups that maintained administrative control, thus reducing the options for mass participation in the conduct of the state and eliminating the possibilities of creating a modern, dynamic organization. The financial, commercial and banking classes were later added to these traditional forces initially represented by the church, the landowners and the armed forces. As a result, the country's aspirations for development could not be fulfilled unless people did not challenge the power of those who controlled the nation's political and economic life.

The church's secular activities were gradually limited, access to land was broadened and the armed forces chose the path of firmer professional training. Meanwhile, people gained more awareness of their rights and defined their aspirations, but were not able to achieve much. The political process was particularly geared toward formal and representative democracy of limited participation. Numerous political parties emerged as a result of momentary circumstances and were characterized by their personalist tendencies; but their popular bases were weak. As a result, constitutional and de facto governments alternated in office but failed to resolve our increasingly serious political problems.

Economically, the limiting factors were numerous. Geography, ideas about political and social organizations, incipient business capabilities and the maintenance of traditional economic practices along with the reduced size of our internal market resulted in a slow process filled with obstacles which, at times, turned out to be insurmountable.

Prior to the armed forces government, our country had a national budget which amounted to barely 5 billion sucres; it currently totals 27 billion. Its monetary reserves amounted to 600 million sucres; it currently exceeds 15 billion. The gross national product was a mere 47 billion; in 1978 it surpassed 190 billion. Exports totalled $300 million; in 1978 they increased to $1.5 billion. Per capita income was approximately $200; at present, it is close to $1,000.

The above situation was aggravated by an incipient industrial sector, banking institutions with limited assets, few financial companies, no stock market, minimal exploitation of natural resources--mining, oil, hydraulic and marine resources--and limited programs for their exploitation, administration and conservation. The energy system was regionalized and obsolete with no concept of a large-scale, interconnected electrical system. There were almost no irrigation or water control systems and development was slow.

Internal marketing was inadequate and very inefficient. In our national transportation structure, there were short railroad lines in poor condition, few and poor access roads, insufficient port facilities and few airports. More attention to plans for integrated rural development was needed. Agriculture was afflicted with latifundiary defects while landholdings existed simultaneously with the opprobrious huasipungos [land given to day workers to complement their wages].

Environmental health systems did not meet the needs of the majority of the population and there were provincial capitals without water, sewers or paved streets. There were no large-scale housing programs and public health services were minimal in quantity and quality. The educational process did not even approach fulfillment of social needs. Telecommunications could not adequately meet rural and urban needs and failed to stimulate productive government and private activities.

In the social area, state efforts had not achieved the essential objective of the well-being of man. Although certain rights were generally respected, the problems of neglect and radical and inhumane poverty persisted along with a lack of elementary services in the areas of housing, health, employment and nutrition. In turn, this caused misery, disease, death, ignorance and hunger, which had no apparent hope of solution in view of the lack of programs having the political, economic and social structure that could bring true justice to the people.

Children doomed to unbearable poverty even before they were born; youths struggling in towns, the countryside and cities to find opportunities; Indians subjected to the domination of others and subsisting in incredible poverty; inhumane injustices; a lack of access to the law; poorly paid employees and laborers; peasants denied progress; men and women submerged in promiscuity and poverty all required a massive effort of national redemption to implement the humanistic concepts which hold that mankind, as the masterpiece of creation, must be the center of the state's concern in order that his life may develop with faith and hope and in order that his work, inspired by love for the fatherland, may contribute to the achievement of the common good and social justice.

The security of the nation was seriously deficient. Therefore, the nation was besieged by dangers. The armed forces, small in number and lacking adequate materials, made an effort to overcome the problems, aware that it was their duty to be ready to answer the fatherland's call and, along with the people, to ward off attacks against its territorial integrity.

The armed forces government began a serious program to integrate the nation into a whole that would be politically, economically and socially progressive. To this end, it embarked upon dynamic, efficient, progressive and well-founded actions designed to help the Ecuadorean State achieve its goals of development, security, justice, freedom, concord, peace and well-being, which are our peoples' permanent aspirations. These aspirations and interests are permanent national objectives, as are the basic policies for achieving them. In developing those policies and in pursuing those objectives, courses of action and rules were devised with an eye to preserving sovereignty and promoting the country's prestige, ensuring the defense of its [territorial] integrity and interests and strengthening the Ecuadorean presence in the concert of nations.

We have placed special importance on reinforcing the Ecuadorean peoples' civic and political spirit so as to better enforce their rights and duties and strengthen their unity and cohesion; in other words, to create the bases for a true democracy within a system of full legal and social order. In addition, we have not neglected the productive structure, without which it is impossible to improve people's standard of living and organize realistic systems for a better and more just distribution of wealth.

Very outstanding figures can be noted regarding the progress made in this area, although it is true that the task is enormous and much still remains to be done for the newly-acquired wealth to reach all Ecuadoreans and for us to definitely win the battles of health, culture and housing--to provide the infrastructure that is indispensable for an integral progress that benefits all regions and all our compatriots by means of a joint, harmonious effort on the part of state, capital and labor.

We honestly believe that we have made substantial strides toward achieving the common good within the context of a true sense of justice and through actions which have brought about an evident improvement in the standard of living by reducing unemployment, redistributing income, providing improved services and, in brief, offering equal opportunity to all Ecuadoreans. The various regions of the country, to a greater or lesser degree, have been incorporated into the national development and security programs, making it possible to eradicate regionalism, anarchy and disorder in public administration and social concepts.

Ecuador now has a new capacity for achieving its development and security. It has a new national power which is the fruit of the merging of the political, economic, psychosocial and military powers and means, harmoniously directed toward the achievement of a common goal--the progress of the nation and the well-being of all Ecuadorians.

Within this framework, which not only reflects the aspirations of all but also requires the participation of all, the armed forces government conceived the philosophy and plan of action which were needed for definite policies and chose valid options with which to carry out a governmental program that would adequately meet the nation's needs. Therefore, among other plans emerged the integral plan of transformation and development which identifies objectives and goals for the benefit of various state organizations and points out the channels by which to obtain them.

Ecuador has notably lacked coherent political power which has impeded the country's modernization and progress. It was therefore necessary to strengthen this political power in order to achieve a democracy that is authentic, responsible, permanent and progressive. To this end, the plan of the state's juridical reorganization was drafted and implemented--a plan which, overcoming all obstacles and all attempted amendments, made it possible to carry out the process of returning to a constitutional regime in a climate of respect and through the expression of the sovereign will of the Ecuadorean people.

A real social effort was made in carrying out the plan's various stages. It strengthened the people's civic responsibility, brought forth their political views and made them aware of their duties and rights. The plan for the state's juridical reorganization also sought to increase national unity and allow the military and civilians to identify with the same patriotic goal. It also promoted the establishment of a system of political parties with solid structures and organized cadres to assure more effective, permanent action on behalf of the nation. Without strong political parties political power will not exist; without political power, the nation will be weakened and democracy will face serious threats.

Foreign policy carried out along permanent principles was dynamic, clear and serious and this increased Ecuador's international prestige and facilitated good relations with other countries. Interdependence is a characteristic of current international relations. To a large extent, our foreign policy has acknowledged these new relations without detriment to our own conditions or to our nations's interests and rights.

Ecuador, a peace-loving country, has propitiated legal and peaceful methods for the solution of all problems. This has been a most important aspect of our foreign policy. Hemispheric relations, particularly with the Andean group, have been greatly strengthened. In international affairs, the Ecuadorean position regarding territorial waters and the geostationary orbit, in the face of a new international economic order, has been influenced by the evolution of new concepts.

Ecuador contributed with dignity, uprightness, solidarity, democratic faith permanent respect for the principle of nonintervention in the solution of the Nicaraguan problem.

Transformation and development plans and programs have been carried out continuously according to priority projects and demands in order to strengthen our economic power. We established norms that regulate economic and financial affairs as well as those which make rational use of natural resources in the fields of oil, mining, the sea and the soil. The work we have accomplished can be analyzed in the reports submitted by the ministers and other institutions of the administration.

Ecuador is now firmly on the path of progress. The wealth that has been accumlated has assured our economic independence and will enable us to take future advantage of our resources for the benefit of the people.

The psychosocial power of a nation is the most important factor in strengthening and encouraging man as a fundamental element of the state. It must raise his civic spirit and national pride and revitalize his life and morale in order to obtain his cooperation and political effort and consolidate his interest in cultural and spiritual activities and make him fully aware of his duties and rights. The psychosocial power demonstrates the capabilities of the powers that comprise the government. All programs conceived and carried out by the armed forces government sought to strengthen the psychosocial power by giving special attention to health, housing, labor and education. The highest budget ever approved was allocated for these projects.

Aware of the fact that, aside from economic needs, man needs to be formed and fully developed according to cultural, social and philosophical concepts which meet his aspirations as an individual and his obligations as an active member of society, laws, reforms and programs were implemented and facilities for education, science, culture and technical training as well as the professional standards of teachers were increased. The achievements in health, housing and social welfare were extensive and permanent. As the interpreter of a worthy national tradition, the government has been faithfully respected of individual and collective rights. Its contribution in this respect has gone beyond the national borders.

In the domestic field, there was a need to strengthen the spiritual concepts which contribute to enhancing man and for this reason, religion received our support. Problems affecting the citizens' morale were attacked with laws and campaigns to abolish all crime. The judicial branch contributed with laws, amendments and codes which were positive contributions to our rights. National defense was given special attention through substantial increases in military power for the unavoidable objective of obtaining a higher guarantee of security, which was strictly compatible with its dynamic and pacific development.

In summary, at the end of the armed forces government, Ecuador is stronger economically and politically and has the elements which can guarantee its internal and external security. It is determined to pursue the path of constitutional democracy with optimism, freedom, justice, peace, and order.

We do not claim to have solved all the problems that have affected the nation since the beginning of its republican life. However, we honestly believe that we have set the foundations for political, economic and social changes which will gradually lead to the most adequate solutions and respond to the people's aspirations. These changes will make of our fatherland a generous and kind place for all its children.

We are sure that the nation's rate of progress will increase and that there will be a climate of spiritual, political and economic freedom. It is up to the new rulers to decide on new economic policies and projects that will allow us to make use of the existing dynamic centers with the capacity of creating a surplus for financing the accumulation of capital and of increasing the effective capacity of lower income groups.

Within the development strategy, we have formulated policies for agrarian reform, income tax reform, marketing farm produce, regional and national development, reorienting the educational system, renewing the health system, reorganizing industry, better use of water resources, energy development, science and technological guidance, foreign commerce, strengthening and reorganizing public administration and numberous projects that will have to be properly studied.

The country needs to conduct new and important programs or complete old ones such as a total inventory of natural resources, exploitation of oil and gas, reforestation, hydroelectric and hydrothermic energy development, water supply regulation, fishing ports, airports, highways, construction of wholesale markets, steel industry, transportation and several rural development projects. All these are works that the country needs to continue strengthening its progress. All these are works that the Ecuadorean people want to see completed. Within a world convulsed and haunted by discord we seem to have reached the hour of the people in which a new humanism will emerge brilliantly. National organizations are beginning to make sense. The concepts of the objectives of states are changing. The doctrine that man is strengthened through equality and that he is intended for the greatest causes, the noblest tasks and the greatest feats is being promoted.

These principles have permanently inspired the actions of the armed forces government because they have been in keeping with Ecuador's traditional essence. Our fatherland is on its feet. It is beginning a new stage in which the democracy it has always practiced is being constitutionally institutionalized. Other countries, particularly those of Latin America, have followed the development of Ecuadorean politics with profound interest and have been able to witness how an active and dignified people have issued their pronouncements and have made important decisions within a climate of freedom guaranteed by the government.

The presence among us of their excellencies the presidents of Colombia, Costa Rica and Venezuela; of her excellency Mrs Violeta de Chamorro, member of Nicaragua's junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; of his excellency the president of the Spanish Government; and of other high-ranking and distinguished authorities from friendly countries which have accredited delegations, constitutes genuine evidence of the interest to which I have referred above and elicits the profound gratitude of the Ecuadorean Government and people, which I now express with cordial friendship to our illustrious visitors.

The armed forces are now returning to their headquarters. Called on by the fatherland at a moment of political convulsion, they assumed an unavoidable responsibility. They acted serenely and prudently at all times. They have now fulfilled their duties toward the fatherland and can await the judgment of history with confidence.

Mr President, Mr Vice President, Deputies; Ecuador's free people have placed their confidence in you, feeling certain that your performances will satisfy the aspirations of all sectors of society, both materially and spiritually. To serenity in judgment and thoroughness in analysis, it will be necessary to add the unbending will to work relentlessly to defend national rights and interests. The strengthening of national power guarantees collective well-being and safety. If abundant, progress satisfies the material needs and results in an affirmation of spiritual values.

You can rest assured that the armed forces are on your side in this patriotic commitment of making the republic increasingly greater. The armed institution, with its capabilities and organization, feels the national spirit very deeply, shares in the anguish and aspirations of the people and has just fulfilled a democratic action which honors it and covers it with dignity. The armed forces are now reassuming their professional duties as guarantors of security and internal and external peace.

Mr President, Mr Vice President, members of the Chamber of Representatives: The fatherland now rests in your hands, make it always more prosperous, keep it radically free and unbendingly just. Seek to keep it good and friendly, because that way you will be great and the fatherland will be made strong, proud and glorious.

PRESIDENT HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE ON DOMESTIC, FOREIGN ISSUES

PA120001 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1634 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[News conference held by President Jaime Roldos Aguilera at Presidential Palace in Quito--live]

[Excerpts] [Question indistinct]

[Answer] The country's fundamental problem is economic. We have stressed that the information provided us was not exact. We have very precise figures indicating that Ecuador's foreign debt is approximately [number indistinct]. We have noted the serious budget deficit, including [words indistinct] amounts to about 4.5 billion sucres. (?Throughout my message) I noted that in the agricultural, industrial, commercial, social and educational fields there is (?much confusion) about the country's situation. Making a brief analysis of that reality, we [words indistinct]. We do not consider statements that the country has experienced evident progress exact. It is evident that the Ecuador of 1979 has advanced greatly compared to the Ecuador of 1970. But if we analyze the context in which the country developed--the petroleum wealth and the resources available to administer the country--Ecuador should be in much better shape, or in not as bad a shape as it is now, as we perceive it.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] OPEC in no way harms the way we administer our petroleum domestically. I believe these are two different problems. I feel that Ecuador's presence in OPEC is fully justified because it means defense of a natural resource. What will be important and what will have priority in my government is rationalization of the energy policy and exploration of probable deposits as soon as possible.

[Question] What is the reaction of Ecuador and the countries of the Pacific to the U.S. State Department announcement that the United States will respect only the 3-mile territorial limit at sea? The countries of the southern Pacific have established a 200-mile limit. Also, will Ecuador (?denounce) the 1942 Rio de Janeiro protocol, and what efforts are being made with the guarantor countries that this injustice can be remedied?

[Answer] In the face of the U.S. State Department announcement, I reiterate my decision as constitutional president of the republic to have Ecuador's 200-mile sea limit respected. Regarding the second question, Ecuador maintains its position that problems should be solved through legal and peaceful means. We maintain the international policy that the Foreign Ministry has adopted, and based on this we will carry out our actions.

[Question] During your campaign and while you were president-elect, you said you will (?penalize) and [word indistinct] the actions of the dictatorships. Do you maintain this position as constitutional president?

[Answer] I have said that a constitutional regime begins with me. In answer to a question a few minutes ago and on various occasions, I have said my first duty is to respect and enforce the constitution and that all responsibility will be [word indistinct] in accordance with the law. The immorality and corruption will have to be denounced by those who have proof. They must go to the proper courts for [words indistinct]. As far as my part within the public administration, I will make efforts to implant morality so that those who have committed dishonest actions [words indistinct].

[Question] [Words indistinct] What will you do to [word indistinct] the situation of the transnational companies in our country?

[Answer] I can say that the transnational companies are necessary evils. They are necessary evils which must be (?handled) in accordance with the realities of our country. This position is based on two basic (?principles): The defense of sovereignty and the economic interests of a country. The transnationals are everywhere in the world today. They are the owners of modern technology. I believe it is illogical to want to eliminate transnational companies just because they are transnational. I do feel there must be rules of conduct for the transnational companies. They should not interfere in our domestic policy, [word indistinct] our sovereignty or trample on our interests. It is like any negotiation between those who buy and those who sell. We must reach agreement on a just price and not let ourselves be exploited.

[Question] Jaime [name indistinct] of EL TIEMPO of Bogota. On the basis of your speech yesterday on the Ecuadorean experience, do you think the armed forces have failed as a political alternative in Latin America?

[Answer] It is obvious they have. I believe democracy is the (?best form) of human existence. Democracy can be perfected; it is not perfect. The fact of being able to express our views of living in a community--man is a social being; man has rational characteristics which identify him. [sentence as heard] If someone wants to take power by force, without the approval of an entire community, he is going against human dignity, human nature and the characteristics of a society. Ideas and principles must prevail. In a dictatorship the view of the one who holds power prevails. Since necessarily there will be sectors that will oppose this, the only way to strengthen the dictatorship is to violate human rights.

[Question indistinct]

[Answer] I believe protocol at times is merely a straitjacket. In some cases I feel it is necessary because protocol means order and it is necessary to impose order in the country. In Ecuador we have been undervaluing certain factors and overvaluing others: Order for order's sake and sometimes anarchy have become synonymous with freedom. I think we should bring back respect, which is very necessary, the [word indistinct] of human dignity, the consideration that everyone deserves, and also democratic and open treatment. With me in the next few years there will not be much protocol on some occasions. I want to be as I have always been, a simple and calm person, perhaps too [word indistinct]. I said yesterday that my government will not be revengeful, arrogant or arbitrary, but it will also not be [words indistinct]. Thank you very much.

ROLDOS ANNOUNCES MEMBERS OF NEW CABINET

PA101939 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1526 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Decree issued by Ecuadorean President Roldos during inauguration ceremony at National Legislative Palace in Quito on 10 August--read by announcer]

[Text] Jaime Roldos Aguilera, constitutional president of the republic, exercising the authority conferred upon him by the constitution of the republic, decrees:

Article 1. The following citizens are hereby appointed ministers of state with the portfolios of:

Government, Police, Municipalities and Worship	Roberto Dunn Barreiro
Foreign Affairs	Alfredo Pareja Diescanseco
National Defense	Maj Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios
Public Education and Sports	Galo Garcia Quiros
Public Works and Telecommunications	Rancisco Saa Chacon
Natural and Energy Resources	Mauricio Davalos
Labor and Human Resources	Carlos Feraud Blum
Social Welfare	Margarita de Armijos
Finance and Public Credit	Fernando Aspiazu (Seminarias)
Agriculture and Livestock	Leonel Cedeno
Public Health	Rodrigo Fierro Benitez
Industries, Commerce and Integration	Martin Manosalvas
Secretary General of Public Administration	Alejandro Roman (Ava)

Issued in the National Palace, Quito, on 10 August 1979.

[Signed] Lawyer Jaime Roldos Aguilera, constitutional president of the republic.

Appoints Armed Forces Commanders

PA101951 Quito Domestic Service in Spanish 1819 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Executive decree read at Eloy Alfaro Military Academy ceremony on 10 August]

[Text] Exercising the powers invested in him and at the request of the national defense minister, constitutional President Jaime Roldos Aguilera decrees the following:

Article 1. In accordance with Article No 30 of the Personnel Law and with reformed Article No 38 of the Armed Forces Organic Law, the following general officers are appointed commanding generals of the various forces:

Army: Div Gen Marco Aurelio Subia Martinez
Navy: Rear Adm Raul Sorroza
Air Force: Brig Gen Jorge Gerardo Pena Teran

Article 2: The national defense minister is entrusted with the execution of the present decree.

Released at the National Palace in Quito on 10 August 1979.

Signed by Jaime Roldos Aguilera, constitutional president of the republic and by National Defense Minister Div Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios.

ASAAD BUCARAM ELECTED CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES PRESIDENT

PA110240 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0126 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 10 Aug (EFE)--Asaad Bucaram, top leader of the Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP) Party to which President Jaime Roldos belongs was today elected president of parliament. The Parliament, or National Chamber of Representatives, the country's unicameral legislative body is composed of 69 legislators.

The Chamber of Representatives inaugural session was held in the Legislative Palace, where President Roldos had taken the oath 3 hours before. Bucaram was proclaimed president of Parliament--third man on the presidential ladder--by 46 out of 69 votes. These 46 votes were cast by legislators from his party and their allies of the people's Democracy, the conservative and the liberal parties.

NEW GOVERNMENT GRANTS GENERAL POLITICAL AMNESTY

PA112341 Paris AFP in Spanish 1712 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (AFP)--The National Chamber of Representatives has granted amnesty to everyone arrested, persecuted or tried for political activities under the military regime which ended yesterday. The legislative power's decision grants collective amnesty to anyone sentenced for disagreeing with the military dictatorship.

Carlos Julio Arosemena, former president of the republic and member of the present legislature for the Nationalist Revolutionary Party, asked Parliament to start practicing democracy by decreeing a general amnesty for all who have suffered political persecution. The amnesty covers Gen Raul Gonzalez Alvear, exiled to Chile during the military uprising against former dictator Gen Guillermo Rodriguez on 1 September 1975.

MINISTER PLEDGES MILITARY'S WITHDRAWAL FROM GOVERNMENT

PA112114 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] The new Ecuadorean defense minister, Gen Rafael Rodriguez Palacios, promised that the armed forces will do everything possible to avoid a new dictatorship. The armed forces will do all it can to keep the military from again taking over the reins of state, General Rodriguez Palacios told newsmen. The new defense minister served as public works minister for 4 years during Gen Guillermo Rodriguez Lara's administration and as director of the National Security Office until yesterday. The general said the president has chosen him for the defense position in the exercise of his constitutional powers without consulting the armed forces.

GOVERNMENT SUSPENDS GUARANTEES, DECLARES EMERGENCY IN ILO

PA101740 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0318 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima 9 Aug (EFE)--The Peruvian military government today suspended constitutional guarantees and declared a state of emergency in the southern province of Ilo following serious disturbances at Ilo port yesterday. The area, in the southern part of the country, is under military control. The disturbances which led to these measures occurred in the wake of an unauthorized meeting by striking elementary and high school teachers and employees who were dismissed by the U.S. Southern Peru Copper Company. After the meeting some 3,000 persons attempted to attack the civil guard post at Ciudad Nueva, a southern company camp, and stoned the police garrison. Some 2,000 demonstrators then went to the city of Ilo, where they sacked the Banco de la Nacion, the National Telecommunications Enterprise of Peru (ENTELPERU) and social security offices, damaging property and vehicles.

Efforts are being made today to evaluate the damage caused by the demonstrators. Normal activities have resumed in Ilo. Only telephone communication has been interrupted.

The constitutional guarantee forbidding arrest without a warrant has been suspended throughout the country since January.

Minister: Most Teachers Return

PA102118 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0013 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 9 Aug (EFE)--The education minister, Gen Jose Guabloche, said today 80 percent of public school teachers in Lima and 65 percent of the teachers in the rest of the country have returned to their posts. Public school teachers went on strike 4 June to demand wage increases, recognition of their union and the reinstatement of dismissed teachers, among other things.

The minister said themilitary government has continued talks with teachers who are "conscientious and who desire a solution to the education problem," but not, he said, with "those who are promoting political interests and who do not desire an understanding."

The government has accused the leaders of the Single Union of Education Workers of Peru (SUTEP) of giving the strike a purely political rather than 2 labor character. The government states that the SUTEP leadership is dominated by the Marxist Red Fatherland group.

General Guabloche said no teachers have been arrested, only "political activists, who promoted a political stike." They are, he said, "well-known agitators exploiting the teachers' just aspirations." However, the minister did not say how many "activisits" and "agitators" had been arrested.

The present strike is similar to one staged by public school teachers in 1978, which lasted 81 days. The military authorities told Juan Cardinal Landazuri, primate of the Peruvian church, who has been mediating the conflict, that lawas to solve the conflict will be promulgated before the end of the week. The laws in question are the educational development Laws, the teaching career law, which establishes four grades for teachers based on time in service and professional evaluations, and the law providing for reorganization of educational nuclei and teaching centers.

The SUTEP executive leadership was quoted by a leftist opposition paper today as stating that Monday will be a "day of combat" for the union.

Classes resume throughout the country then, following 2 weeks of midterm vacations. During the strike the members of SUTEP--which claims to represent 90 percent of the country's 120,000 public schoolteachers--have staged a number of disturbances. In addition to constant marches and demonstrations in favor of fulfillment of their demands--and which were dispersed by police nightsticks, gas and water--groups of teachers entered the Lima embassy [as received] and consulates in other parts of the country and occupied churches to call attention to their problems.

Improvements for Teachers

PY111525 Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 79 PY

[Excerpts] The government has established a special account called Educational Promotion to contribute to the implementation of the teachers law, to the economic and social prosperity of the teachers of the state sector and to the [word indistinct] and activities performed by the educational communities. Decree No 22,628, by which this account is established, states the continuing (?need) to achieve these objectives, taking into account the fact that it is necessary to have permanent economic resources available in addition to the allocations made in the budget, to permit a rational and progressive solution of education problems.

Decree No 22,628 establishes the funds which make up the special educational promotion account and says that they should be used primarily to implement salary increases for the teachers provided for in Decree No 009-79, also approved yesterday, which details the duties of the teachers, creates a new salary scale--the fifth--and establishes the basic salary for each scale. The special educational promotion account will be administered by the Education Ministry, which will set up special basic organizations for that purpose. The career classification of public school teachers, to which Peruvian teachers aspire, will be a fact within a time limit of not more than 60 days.

By decree No 22,629 the government has ordered that the teachers law shall be promulgated within that deadline, establishing the career classification of public school teachers. The decree authorizes the economy, finance and education ministers to decree the creation of a fifth salary scale for teachers, to coordinate the salary scales for teachers and to study the remunerations of teachers, except for teachers in the Peruvian National university system.

Decree No 22,622 says that further salary increases for teachers will be studied each year according to the financial possibilities of the country and the requirements of educational work. It also empowers the Education Ministry to (?propose), within an 80-day deadline, a reorganization of the schools and teaching programs and of other organizations of the ministry in which there are activities which hinder or thwart the normal development of the educational process.

Salary Increases Granted

PA122022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1642 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 11 Aug (EFE)--Today, the Peruvian military government decreed a salary increase of between $16.50 and $26.00 to government teachers who have been on strike for more than 2 months. The striking teachers, who demanded salary increases, held many demonstrations which led to serious confrontations with the police. The government believes that this salary increase "completely fulfills" the teachers' demands and expects classes to be resumed on Monday.

However, the government has accused strike leaders of having given it a political nature and also said that it will not negotiate with these leaders because the strike was dominated by the Red Fatherland group. The salary increase for teachers and education workers does not include state and private universities, which come under other systems. It will represent a $27 million increase in the national budget.

The government's decision includes, besides the salary increase, the creation of a special "educational promotion" account to promote the "teachers' socioeconomic" welfare and an automatic promotion system. It also sets a 60-day deadline on the issuance of the legislation to determine how the promotion system will be applied.

It also decreed that educational centers and programs "which prevent or hamper the normal development of the educational process," will be reorganized during this 60-day period.

The striking teachers also demand, apart from salary increases, the reinstatement of dismissed members who, according to their sources, number over 4,000, the fulfillment of contracts and the release of their arrested colleagues.

In turn, the government has said that there are no arrested teachers, but merely "agitators." It has authorized the dismissal of those who promoted activities that supported the strike or who harassed teachers who were holding classes.

Teachers Refuse Wage Offer

PA130407 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0135 GMT 13 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 12 Aug (EFE)--The striking teachers of the leftist Single Union of Education Workers (SUTEP) did not accept today the salary increases granted yesterday by the military government. Manuel Rodriguez, a member of SUTEP's struggle committee, said the strike, which is more than 2 months old, will continue.

Rodriguez added that the minimum increase SUTEP will accept to stop the strike is $42 monthly. The government granted the teachers increases ranging from $15.50 to $26 monthly. It also granted benefits such as establishment of a teachers' hospital and pharmacy, assistance in buying their won houses and various other incentives.

Rodriguez said the strike will continue until all their demands are met. These demands are: Rehiring of dismissed teachers, release of prisoners, recognition of SUTEP, full compliance with the agreement signed by SUTEP and the Government after the 81-day strike in 1978 and payment of money withheld during the current strike.

BRIEFS

NEW ARGENTINE AMBASSADOR--At a ceremony held in Government House yesterday, President Francisco Morales Bermudez received the credentials of the new Argentine ambassador, Rear Adm Luis Sanchez Moreno (Ret). [Lima Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 2 Aug 79 PY]

FRG MINISTER EXPRESSES OPTIMISM REGARDING PEMEX TALKS

LD101756 Hamburg DPA in German 1647 10 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Mexico City--Federal Economics Minister Otto Graf Lambsdorff expressed the hope here today that the negotiations between German oil firms and the Mexican oil concern PEMEX concerning crude oil supplies for 1981-8 will be concluded successfully. So far, the most important customers of oil-rich Mexico are the United States, Israel, Spain, Brazil and France. It was said that possible supplies to the Federal Republic could be handled by the big new PEMEX refinery in Spain.

The Bonn economics minister announced after a 1-hour talk with Jorge Diaz Serrano, head of PEMEX, that the latter had indicated the possibility of a visit to the Federal Republic in September, the second within 6 months. The PEMEX head visited the Federal Republic last April at the invitation of Hans-Ulrich Klose, the mayor of Hamburg.

At the start of his second day in Mexico, for which a talk with Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda was on the agenda, Lambsdorff told journalists about Bonn's interest in taking advantage of Latin American economic opportunities in order to promote German investments in Mexico, which amount to DM766 million. He suggested a Mexican investment seminar in Germany. Mexico's investment legislation, which permits shares of only up to 49 percent, puts off many investors. However, there is some flexibility and exceptions are made. Thus the subsidiary of Volkswagen in Puebla is 100 percent owned by Volkswagen Wolfsburg.

Lambsdorff was "personally impressed" by Mexico's state president, Jose Lopez Portillo, with whom he had a 40-minute discussion about the world economy in the aftermath of the "oil shock" and the Mexican proposal for an energy forum within the framework of the United Nations. Lambsdorff strongly supported a worldwide dialog along these lines during this talk, which was originally planned to last only 15 minutes. He repeated the invitation to Lopez Portillo to visit the Federal Republic next year.

In talks with Commerce Minister Jorge de la Vega Dominguez, Finance Minister David Ibarra Munoz and Industry Minister Jorge Andres de Oteyza, Lambsdorff had wideranging discussions from mutual trade, which showed a surplus in 1978 of DM 953 million for the Germans, and Mexico's possible membership in GATT, to the conclusion of a double taxation agreement which Lambsdorff now believes has a better chance of coming about. The minister was optimistic about joint enterprises for processing raw materials and exporting semifinished goods to the Federal Republic.

Addressing the German-Mexican Chamber of Trade, the FDP [Free Democratic Party] politician, the highest ranking official German visitor to Mexico since former Federal President Walter Scheel in June 1977, praised the Mexicans' "world economic responsibility" and their policy "not to join the front ranks of those advocating further oil price rises."

Urges Double Taxation Accord

LD121046 Hamburg DPA in German 0839 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mexico City--Federal Economics Minister Count Otto Lambsdorff, who visited oil and petrochemical installations in Veracruz and Tabasco and the famous Maya ruins of Palenque during the weekend, has said he is "impressed by Mexico's economic dynamism." One of the country's basic problems as a new oil power is to exploit its energy riches without adding to the inflationary cycle.

Lambsdorff said he can see no serious bilateral problems between the Federal Republic and Mexico, but he has made it clear that Bonn wants to conclude a double taxation agreement and is also interested in an investment protection agreement. While expressing cautious optimism over the chances for the first of these agreements, which would promote investments through the avoidance of double taxation, he is dubious about the prospects for the investment protection agreement.

ESAKI SAYS JAPAN NEEDS MEXICAN CRUDE OIL

OW120627 Tokyo KYODO in English 0621 GMT 12 Aug 79 OW

[Text] Mexico City, Aug 11, KYODO--International Trade and Industry Minister Masumi Esaki said Friday night that Japan wanted to buy as much crude oil as possible from Mexico to meet its daily needs of 5.4 million barrels.

Esaki, who arrived here Friday evening for a visit, told the press that in return, Japan is ready to grant Mexico a dollar 500 million loan for the Latin American country's development projects, particularly port facilities and railway construction.

He said Japan is importing 99 percent of its oil for domestic needs from foreign sources, of which 78 percent comes from the Middle East. Under the circumstances, he said, Japan needs to diversify its sources of oil supplies.

Esaki told the press that Mexico, like Japan, offers political stability.

Esaki is expected to sign an agreement with Mexico to buy 100,000 barrels of crude oil per day in the next decade starting in 1980, informed sources said.

Mexican Industrial Minister Jose Andres de Oteyza, who met Esaki at the airport, said Mexico is willing do develop not only crude oil business but also broader cooperative relations with Japan. Bilateral talks between Japan and Mexico are scheduled to start here Monday.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Mexico City, 7 Aug--Today the Mexican Foreign Relations Secretariat reported the appointment of four new ambassadors: Francisco Cuevas Cancino, ambassador to Brazil; Alfonso Leon de Gajay y Castro, ambassador to Israel; Roberto Martinez le Clainche, ambassador to Uruguay; and Hector Cruz Manjarrez, ambassador to Turkey. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0200 GMT 8 Aug 79 PA] Ismael Moreno Pino and Roberto Casellas Leal have been appointed new ambassadors to Venezuela and Czechoslovakia, respectively. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA]

EAST GERMAN VISITOR--Mexico City, 11 Aug--Geraldo Gotting, deputy chairman of the East German State Council, arrived today after attending the inaugural ceremony of Ecuadorean President Jaime Rolodos. Gotting, who will hold unofficial meetings with members of the Mexican Congress, was invited by friends of his country in Mexico. The East German deputy chairman expressed his government's support for the Mexican thesis on international responsibility regarding fuel production. [Madrid EFE in Spanish 0354 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA]

ROSALYNN CARTER ARRIVES 11 AUGUST; MEETS WITH ROYO

PA111937 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1745 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Special report by Raul Cedeno from Howard Air Force Base]

[Excerpt] President Jimmy Carter's wife arrived in Panama at 1235 today. An airplane bearing the seal of the President of the United States of America brought Mrs Rosalynn Carter from Ecuador, where she attended the inauguration of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos as President Carter's personal representative. Upon arriving at Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone, Mrs Carter immediately descended from the plane accompanied by U.S. Ambassador to Panama Ambler Moss. At the foot of the ramp, she was received by Panamanian President Aristides Royo who, accompanied by Mrs Royo, Mrs Moss, and Mr Harold R. Parfitt [governor of the Panama Canal Zone] and Mrs Parfitt, was waiting to welcome the First Lady of the United States. Following introductions and the customary exchange of greetings, Mrs Carter, at the request of the Panamanian president, approached the area restricted to the press and said in very clear Spanish: I am very moved to be in Panama again. This is Mrs Carter's second visit to Panama. She was here just over 1 year ago when she accompanied her husband on the occasion of the exchange of the instruments ratifying the Torrijos-Carter treaties. Mrs Carter will not make statements in Panama. As soon as the greetings were over, she went to a private room where she will hold very private and exclusive talks with President Royo, the contents of which will be disclosed only if the Panamanian president should choose to reveal what was discussed during the meeting.

Royo Lists Talk Topics

PA112113 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1921 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpts] U.S. First Lady Rosalynn Carter said on her arrival at Howard Air Force Base in the Canal Zone that she was happy to be on Panamanian soil again. Mrs Carter remained in Panama for an hour, during which time she met with President Royo. Asked about the topics discussed during the meeting, President Royo said: [Begin recording] In the first place we talked about the ceremonies to be held on 1 October. I reminded her of the invitation we extended to President Carter to come on 1 October for the Panamanian people's entry into the Canal Zone. We discussed the program, the events that will take place. She was accompanied by Mr Zablocki, Clem Zablocki, the chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and we exchanged opinions on the course of implementation of the treaties. They believe that between 5 and 15 or 20 September the treaty implementation laws could be completely ready. They are optimistic that things will go well. In addition we talked about democracy in Latin America, the Ecuador case, the happiness felt by all Latin Americans because of the change of command in Ecuador with civilians taking power. We talked about Argentina, Chile and Peru. We talked about Nicaragua, about the reconstruction. Mrs Carter asked for my opinion regarding Nicaragua's major needs and I said that in our opinion their greatest need at this time was for medicine and food, and that together the peoples and governments of Latin America could do much for Nicaragua. In general, those were the topics discussed. [end recording]

EX-PRESIDENT ARIAS RETURNS AFTER MEDICAL TREATMENT IN U.S.

PA122339 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 12 Aug 79 p 1 PA

[Excerpts] Ex-president Arnulfo Arias, leader of the opposition Panamenista Party, returned to Panama Friday night on a Braniff flight from Houston, Texas, where he underwent open heart surgery after suffering a cardiac ailment. Sources close to the charismatic opposition leader said "bypasses" had been installed in Arias' heart, but could not specify how many.

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC LEADER VIEWS EDUCATIONAL REFORM

PA122113 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 10 Aug 79 pp 21, 38 PA

[Text] Considering that educational reform is the most important problem in the nation today, LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA questioned the Christian Democratic Party Secretary General, Guillermo Cochez, because so far the only other political party to come out with an opinion on this has been the Liberal Party. Guillermo Cochez was asked why political parties must also give an opinion about educational reform. The national government, through its spokesman, has said it will be imposed regardless of cost. He said: "It seems that the government wants the people to express opinions only about trivial matters like sports. Every time we want to talk about important things like the Cerro Colorado copper mines, the canal, strikes and so forth the government accuses us of trying to introduce politics into purely patriotic matters." Cochez added: "Politics is the art of governing. This is why we must be concerned with all national problems. This goes from direct presidential elections to educational reform." Regarding educational reform, Cochez said: "When the state tries to use education, and its control over it, for purely sectarian political purposes it is preventing the creation of people free to chose their own political opinions." Cochez was emphatic when he said: "Examples of this kind of manipulation of education have been seen in Hitler's Germany and Castro's Cuba. They are fascist or Marxist governments which agree on the enslavement of the individual for the simple and selfish purpose of controlling the people."

DISPUTING UNION GROUPS HOLD HOSTAGES IN CHIRIQUI

PA112301 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1604 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Communique issued by the Chiriqui Land Company Workers Union in Puerto Armuelles, Chiriqui Province, no date given--recorded]

[Text] Communique to all members of the Chiriqui Land Company Workers Union: We hereby inform the workers and the public that all five plantations where Chiriqui Land Company Workers Union members are working have been paralyzed since midnight last night.

To Changuinola, Bocas del Toro Province, we report that the document drafted by the Chiriqui Land Company Workers Union was favorable to the majority of the workers in Bocas del Toro. The document says in part that it accepts the assembly's 5 August decision to replace five board members. The five are: Secretary General Jose Brown, replaced by Mario Smith; organization Secretary Francisco Guerra, replaced by Federico Sire; the finance secretary, replaced by Pablo Gallardo Rodriguez, and Press and Propaganda Secretary Roberto Livingstone, replaced by Candido Rayos. Followers of Jose Brown yesterday tried to take over the dock, but were driven away by the workers there. Brown's group earlier distributed machetes and other weapons to 1,300 Indians brought from Cricamola who do not work for the company. They are holding eight hostages from the group that represents the majority of the workers. The company allowed Brown's group, together with local Indian Chief Minico Cruz, to use its trains to bring Indians from Cricamola and to arm them with machetes supplied by the company in order to attack our fellow workers. So far, six persons have been injured, among them a woman hit by the foreman of El Pure District. In view of this situation, our fellow workers representing the majority also decided to take hostages, including 10 administration personnel and their cars. One of the cars was full of machetes supplied by the company to Brown's group. The majority of the workers have forced the company to talk to the union leaders, and at this moment they are still discussing the situation. In view of the pressure exerted by the majority of the workers, Brown decided to hand the union over to the company. Authorities in Changuinola, the governor of Bocas del Toro Province and the National Guard zone chief are opposed to the measures taken by the company. For that reason we call on all our fellow workers to listen for the latest reports we will make as we receive them from the union leaders in Changuinola.

COSTA RICA

NATIONAL LIBERATION PARTY DENOUNCES ANTI-NICARAGUAN CAMPAIGN

PA112122 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] The National Liberation Party [PLN] national directorate, referring to the Nicaraguan situation, said today that it was the only party that supported Nicaragua from the beginning in its liberation struggle and it cooperated in every aspect, including military cooperation. The PLN said establishment of a modern democracy in Nicaragua will take time. Also mentioned was the fact that the Government of National Reconstruction is taking Costa Rica as a democratic example. We are pleased to see that many of our programs, which for the past 30 years have been criticized as extremist in our own country, have not only been studied with interest by the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction but also even put into effect, the PLN pointed out. It charged that a few days after the victory of the Nicaraguan revolution a negative campaign had been unleashed against it. The party said the campaign will not stop, and the revolution is abolishing privileges and struggling for the country's sovereignty and dignity.

RADIO DENIES ARGENTINE REPORTS ABOUT ITS OPERATIONS

PA121703 San Jose Radio Noticias del Continente in Spanish 0200 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Editorial by Station Director Ana Lorena Cartin Leiva]

[Excerpt] On 7 August, along with a photograph of Argentine dictator Jorge Rafael Videla, the daily LA REPUBLICA of San Jose published a report stating that the military government of that South American nation had protested to the Ministry of Foreign Relations for having allowed a clandestine radio station to operate in our country. This radio, according to the morning daily, was calling for subversion in Argentina and was supposedly controlled by Tupamaros guerrillas. It added that, according to reliable sources, the dossier was stamped confidential and the radio operated on the shortwave frequency of 9615 kHz. Finally, it stressed that the Argentine Government pointed out that messages attributed to the Tupamaros were being broadcast at night by an unidentified station. In the face of this confusing and incorrect information, which involved a Radio Noticias del Continente frequency, the station's management decided to take the matter to its legal adviser to consider what actions could be taken for slander and damages. However, the newspaper denied the report on the following day and published a firm denial by the new Argentine Ambassador in Costa Rica, Arnoldo Listre. As far as our station is concerned, the report was totally unfounded. Radio Noticias del Continente has operated in the 31-meter shortwave band on the frequencies of 9490 and 9615 kHz since it completed all legal steps and was authorized by National Radio Control. It identifies itself every 10 minutes. In addition, after several days of exclusively musical programs, the station began to broadcast cultural, social, economic, historical, information and travel programs, offering other countries the image of a free and democratic Costa Rica, which is an example for all the peoples of the continent and the world. However, the appearance of a radio station with enough power to be heard throughout the world has awakened the logical curiosity of some of the media and has aroused deep concern in certain ruling sectors of some countries. We opened our doors to local and foreign radio stations and newspapers that requested information in this new mass communications medium so they could see at close range and in full operation a Costa Rican commercial enterprise that has nothing to hide. To official organizations, enterprises in this field and businesses and industries in our country, we reiterate what was already well known: that the ratio station has complied with each and every one of the prerequisites the law required.

To the honorable political, labor union, church, cultural and intellectual figures that honor us with their participation in the Costa Rican Advisory Board and in the Latin American Council, we guarantee that this company's editorial line will adhere strictly to Article 1 of our Constitution in order to reclaim respect for democracy, liberty and independence for all the nations of the continent. However, because our democratic and civilian traditions allow us to exercise an authentic freedom of the press to report with objectivity, some sectors have recently launched a campaign to disparage our radio station. It is thus that the eternal allies of the dictatorships of Central and South America now oppose certain ideological alinements.

PRESIDENT ASSIGNS SECOND POST TO HOUSING MINISTER

PA101553 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 2 Aug 79 p 6-A PA

[Excerpt] President Rodrigo Carazo Odio has decided to assign Jorge Carballo Wedel, an engineer who last week was appointed minister without portfolio of housing and human settlements, the additional post of minister of the presidency. The information was confirmed by Carballo, who said that he will serve in the post while Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri is serving as ambassador to Nicaragua.

EL SALVADOR

ROMERO CALLS FOR 'INDISPENSABLE' CHANGES IN LIVING STANDARD

PA121936 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2041 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran President Gen Carlos Humberto Romero said at noon on Saturday that changes in this country to improve the living standards of its inhabitants "are necessary, indispensable and urgent." Speaking at a change of command ceremony for seven colonels, one lieutenant colonel, seven majors, three captains, three lieutenants and one second lieutenant who had been promoted, the president said at the Honor Hall of the Presidency that Salvadorans have repeatedly said that they want a climate of peace in order to progress and that this would be fully guaranteed by the armed forces, which are part of the people. He added that the Cuzcatleco [vernacular term for Salvadoran] army can neutralize the efforts of anyone attempting to destabilize the nation and that it is in line with the times in which better living standards for Salvadorans are being promoted. Romero emphasized that this nation's armed forces are the guarantors of the people's progress toward the true social justice, tranquility and progress. The officers promoted include Col Rafael Flores Lima, the presidential information secretary; Col Adolfo Arnoldo Majano, the deputy director of the military school; and Lt Col Vladimiro Villalta, general director of national land transport.

BISHOPS WITHDRAW FROM NATIONAL DIALOG

PA121755 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1722 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Episcopal Conference of El Salvador (CEDES) decided today to withdraw its two representatives from the national dialog sponsored by the president of the republic to combat the national wave of violence. The parish priest of San Esteban Catarino, 52 km east of San Salvador, was shot to death on 4 August in front of the main altar of his church while preparing to celebrate mass. Pedro Arnoldo Aparicio y Quintanilla, bishop of San Vincente, the diocese to which the parish involved in the incident belongs, today issued a declaration in which he condemned the physical action and intellectual motives behind the assassination and announced that the church in which the victim served will remain closed until religious reparations are made as established by canonic law.

He also asked for a thorough investigation and for prayers from all Salvadoran Catholics due to the sacrilegious act. A meeting of Salvadoran clergy now underway at the San Jose de la Montana Seminary in San Salvador is making a detailed analysis of the murder of six priests over the past 2 years. An archbishopric spokesman told ACAN-EFE that the meeting is important and that decisive steps will be taken.

Meanwhile, the bishops of the dioceses of Santa Ana, San Salvador, San Miguel and Santiago de Maria and their respective clergies issued a vigorous protest to the Salvadoran people "over the horrendous and sacrilegious murder of Father Alirio Napoleon Macias." All priests are asking civilian, military and judicial authorities to thoroughly investigate this murder as well as "other crimes that have been committed and to enforce compliance with the nation's laws, which expressly defend the lives of all Salvadorans." They also demand protection for all priests and ask that any individual conflict that arises be taken before the competent church authority. In conclusion, they call upon all forces of El Salvador to "strive, with the help of the divine savior of the world, to stop this wave of crime that is bloodying our beloved Salvadoran fatherland."

POPULAR LEAGUE MEMBERS OCCUPY CATHEDRAL IN SANTA ANA

PA130439 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1641 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Santa Ana, El Salvador, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The cathedral here was occupied today by members of the 28 February Popular Leagues, who are making a number of demands, spokesmen of the organization disclosed. They said they denounce the assassination of Father Napoleon Macias 9 days ago in San Esteban Catarina and they demand the release of Andres Jesus Aguirre, arrested 30 April in Armenia. They also demand that National Guard Sgt Agustin Mata Flores be transferred away from Morazan Department. The cathedral is located downtown in Libertad Square a few meters from police headquarters.

In the meantime, embers of the Revolutionary Popular Front (BPR) are still occupying the cathedral in San Salvador, where 14 workers and 5 students are on an indefinite hunger strike demanding the solution of various labor problems. The 28 February Popular Leagues had also occupied this cathedral but they came out 9 days ago.

COURT OFFICIAL MURDERED; FPL CLAIMS RESPONSIBILITY

PA112002 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1703 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Today, three unidentified individuals murdered the secretary of the justice of the peace of San Esteban Catarina, 58 km east of San Salvador. Hernan Villalta was shot to death shortly before 0800 while on his way to work. The clandestine Popular Liberation Forces have claimed credit for the attack.

BOMBS EXPLODE; BUSINESSMAN KIDNAPED

PA101552 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2043 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 9 Aug (LATIN-REUTER)--The police report that two bombs exploded today in the town of Apopa near here, injuring a member of the Salvadoran National Guard. The report adds that at approximately the same time, Jaime Conde, a 60-year-old Salvadoran [as received] businessman, was kidnaped by unidentified persons near the University of El Salvador. The police said that one of the bombs which exploded in Apopa had been placed near a military post occupied by six soldiers. So far, no one has claimed responsibility for the kidnaping or the placement of the bombs.

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON REPORT OF U.S. PRESSURE

PA101230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0438 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 Aug (AFP)--Presidential spokesman Carlos Toledo Vielman said today that the Guatemalan Government will not accept any kind of international pressure to change its domestic policies. Toledo Vielman's statements were in response to a report received from Washington that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran governments are being pressured by the United States to reorient their policies in order to avoid a crisis like that of Nicaragua.

POLICE OFFICIAL KILLED BY UNIDENTIFIED ASSAILANTS

PA102315 Paris AFP in Spanish 1908 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 10 Aug (AFP)--Arturo Escobar Castaneda, section chief of the National Police IV Corps, was killed here this morning 200 meters from the police station as he was on his way to work. The occupants of a vehicle got out of the car and shot Escobar Castaneda pointblank. He was unable to defend himself and fell dead on the sidewalk, according to eyewitness accounts. The crime occurred on a major outlying thoroughfare leading to a large middle and lower class neighborhood. The assailants took Escobar's weapon and fled.

HONDURAS

RELATIONS WITH NICARAGUA STRAINED AFTER ARREST

PA102205 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 10 Aug (LATIN)--The Armed Forces Superior Council met urgently today to analyze relations with Nicaragua, which have been affected by the arrest in Managua for almost 12 hours of Honduran Ambassador Alfonso Flores Guerra. The government junta spokesman said the meeting, presided over by Brig Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia, was attended by Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and Ambassador Flores Guerra. The Honduran diplomat was arrested Sunday by Sandinist forces and, according to the Tegucigalpa government, was held incommunicado for almost 12 hours. So far the Nicaraguan Government has not issued any explanation for the incident, spokesmen said. Junta Press Secretary Herman Allan did not reveal what was discussed during the meeting, but he promised that detailed information would be released later. Another matter contributing to the tension between Nicaragua and Honduras has been the charge that members of the disbanded National Guard of overthrown President Anastasio Somoza plan to use Honduran territory to support a counterrevolution.

The defense minister, Col Diego Landa Celano, said today Honduras will not serve as a base for a counterrevolution against Nicaragua and warned that Honduras will not allow Somozists to attack a friendly country. The officer said the government is emphatic about this. Just like the way we acted toward the Sandinists, who tried to operate from our country at the beginning of the revolution, so shall we act toward any armed group that tries to attack another friendly country. After denying the presence of the Somoza family on Honduran territory, he said the government wants the best possible relations with the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction. Regarding Nicaragua's withdrawal from the Central American Defense Council, the defense minister noted that for the present this organization has been annulled. Nicaragua announced its withdrawal Wednesday and said the organization is an instrument of U.S. imperialism and repression.

Withdrawal of Ambassador Considered

PA121240 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1725 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Today, the Honduran military triumvirate is studying the possibility of withdrawing its diplomatic representation in Nicaragua as a result of what the Foreign Ministry has described as new "provocations against Ambassador Alonso Flores Guerra." According to the Honduran Government, the Sandinists have tried to rearrest and confine Flores Guerra, who was held incommunicado by Sandinist forces for 12 hours on 5 August. After the recent arrest of Flores Guerra, the Honduran Government junta sent a vigorous protest note to the Nicaraguan authorities asking for an explanation. In a cordial reply, the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry expressed regrets over the incident and explained that it was an isolated incident due to the reorganization process the country is undergoing following Somoza's fall. Regarding the new attempts to arrest Ambassador Flores Guerra, Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso said that the military government has the testimony of Nicaraguans who witnessed the incident. The diplomatic incident occurs at a time when the Honduran military junta has expressed doubts about returning 35 civilian and military planes which are being claimed by the Sandinist government. The planes were flown to Honduran airports by officers and soldiers of Nicaragua's former National Guard who fled after the victory of the Sandinist forces. The military government, which initially indicated that the planes would be returned soon, has said that the return of the planes depends on the results of an investigation by an official commission.

A delegation of high-ranking Nicaraguan Government officials headed by Sandinist Air Force Chief Mario Castillo arrived in Tegucigalpa to request the return of the planes. The government junta refused to meet with the delegation because it did not meet the requirements of an official visit and was not announced in advance.

NICARAGUA

U.S., SANDINIST GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES MEET IN ECUADOR

PA112024 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] At the end of his visit to Ecuador, U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met with representatives of the Nicaraguan revolutionary government at the U.S. Embassy. Vance described the meeting as frank and cordial. Vance's spokesman, Thomas Reston, said that the two parties placed emphasis on leaving the past behind and looking toward the future. Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto agreed that a new beginning would further the interests of both countries, but said that Nicaragua wants the support o United States without conditions and with respect for the mutual right of self-deter on. The United States has been sending 150 tons of food to Nicaragua daily to help that country overcome the effects of the war. Cyrus Vance assured the Nicaraguans that this aid would continue. The United States and Nicaragua sent representatives to Ecuador for the inauguration of Ecuadorean President Jaime Roldos Aguilera, a center-leftist lawyer. Mrs Rosalynn Carter was also here in addition to Secretary Vance.

GRN JUNTA MEMBERS HOLD NEWS CONFERENCE IN ECUADOR

PA120236 Paris AFP in Spanish 1833 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Quito, 11 Aug (AFP)--Before leaving Ecuador, where she was invited to attend President Jaime Roldos' inauguration, Violeta Chamorro, member of Nicaragua's junta of national reconstruction, said her country is bankrupt and prayed for international solidarity.

Mrs Chamorro held a news conference along with the foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto, and the famous Commander Cero, Eden Pastora. Chamorro said Nicaragua "is bankrupt. Somoza left us no more than $3 million. We cannot even pay for the plane that brought us here. It is borrowed."

Father d'Escoto reported on his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, calling it "very open and cordial." He said that "our motto 'Free Fatherland or Death' also applies internationally because it conveys our undying intention and determination not to let anybody, any nation, no matter how powerful it may be, tell us how to live out our destiny." He added that they met with the U.S. delegation because it asked for a meeting but that Nicaragua would never have asked for one. "We want to be respectful, and open a new stage in our relations with the United States. Of course it is up to them to change," he noted. The Nicaraguan foreign minister added that diplomatic relations have been established with Cuba and the German Democratic Republic and that his government has been recognized by all the central European countries.

Commander Cero said Nicaragua wants to change the weapons used by the National Guard, the Israeli-made Galil and the U.S.-made M-19, "so that the people will not see the new army carrying those weapons that suppressed them for 45 years. If Americans will not give us other weapons we will look for them elsewhere, in the socialist bloc." About President Somoza's former followers who are in prison, Pastora stated: "They are not political prisoners but war criminals." "If you had seen prison inmates on television in Nicaragua, you would have had goosebumps. They showed us collective graves of up to 50 bodies," Pastora said. He added that "they very coldly told us they had murdered them, and not only that but how they killed them. They had mutilated them beforehand. They cut off their genitals, arms and legs and let them bleed to death." "The most noted criminals of the Somoza regime are there. God made them men and Somoza turned them into beasts. Some 18 or 20 days after defeating them militarily and seizing power, we have put them behind bars," Pastora remarked. "Let no one come asking for amnesty for these criminals," Commander Cero reported, adding that "we are humanitarian revolutionaries and uphold human rights." I dare say, Commander Cero went on, there is not a single political prisoner in Nicaragua. Prominent Somozists, Nationalist Liberal Party members who backed Somoza, are walking the streets and we have incarcerated only the war criminals. That is why there are only 4,000 or 5,000 war criminals. The Nicaraguan junta members also reported that counterrevolution is absolutely impossible and that the movement that toppled Somoza is not communist but free. "All parties, all Nicaraguans are united to rebuild Nicaragua. We are not politicking; we are neither rightist nor leftist; we are middle-of-the roaders," they asserted.

DANIEL ORTEGA SAYS COUNTRY HAS NOT WITHDRAWN FROM CONDECA

PA110059 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2255 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Nicaragua has not, at least not officially, withdrawn from the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA), created to defend the isthmus from eventual extracontinental communist aggression. A Sandinist government spokesman today denied rumors here about the Sandinist popular army's decision to withdraw from CONDECA. Nicaragua is ready to cooperate in the achievement of stability in the Central American area and has contacted the Central American armies, according to statements made last night by a Sandinist commander and member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction. The leader of the new government imposed by the arms which overthrew Gen Anastasio Somoza's government said that the Sandinist army will establish appropriate relations in due time. [Daniel] Ortega said: We will not participate in aggression against other nations. However, we intend to guarantee that Nicaragua can develop in peace and that it will not be attacked by other governments; and to see to it that Somozist groups wanting to start a counterrevolution will not be given support.

JUNTA MEMBER RAMIREZ SAYS HONDURAS WILL RETURN PLANES

PA120158 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0022 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Honduran Government will return the Nicaraguan planes in the next 48 hours, Sergio Ramirez Mercado, member of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, told newsmen in Matagalpa today.

Ramirez Mercado said some problems that had arisen concerning the return of the aircraft have been smoothed out. Now the planes will become part of the "Sandinist Armed Forces." A total of 35 civilian and military planes arrived at Honduran airports jammed with National Guard officers and soldiers who fled following the Sandinist victory on 19 July.

DEPUTY MINISTER VIEWS NONALINED; LIBYAN GROUP ARRIVES

PA120405 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0030 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 11 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--Czechoslovakia, Cuba and Libya have offered their unconditional support so the new Nicaraguan Government, which emerged as a result of the victory of the Sandinist revolution, can become a member of the nonalined countries bloc.

Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez Gonzalez said here today that the Government of National Reconstruction has already submitted an official request to the appropriate body. Ramirez Gonzalez explained that being a member of that bloc means identifying with the countries of Latin America and the world struggling for self-determination, authentic democracy and freedom and against imperialism, discrimination and military blocs. The official announced that a high-ranking delegation will be sent to the nonalined summit in Havana in September.

The vote of the Libyan Government and Colonel al-Qadhdhafi in favor of the Sandinist revolutionary government was confirmed here today by a diplomatic mission which arrived here from Libya to offer broad support in Nicaragua's reconstruction tasks. The mission is made up of Ambassadors (?Mu'awiya) Ahmad, 'Umar S. Abu-Arghud and W. S. Mabruk. Al-Qadhdhafi also invited the Nicaraguan Government, and particularly the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN), which overthrew the Somoza dictatorship, to attend the celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution in September.

CUBA OPERATING DAILY HAVANA-MANAGUA AIRLIFT SINCE FSLN VICTORY

PA112255 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1315 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Havana, 11 Aug (EFE)--Cuban authorities have been running a daily airlift between Havana and Managua ever since the Sandinist National Liberation Front assumed power in Nicaragua. Cuban aid is sent to Nicaragua aboard a "Britannia" plane, which makes up to three flights daily.

Meanwhile, many groups of doctors, nurses, and other Health Ministry technicians are waiting to depart for Nicaragua. These volunteers are being picked up from several Cuban provinces. EFE was told that the Cuban Government is waiting for Nicaragua to appoint a new ambassador to Cuba now that the renewal of diplomatic relations was signed several days ago. It was also reported that representatives of the Nicaraguan Sandinist Government will be present at the nonalined summit meeting scheduled to start here at the end of the month.

EEC REPRESENTATIVE TO EXPLORE ASSISTANCE PROSPECTS

PA101601 Paris AFP in Spanish 0557 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (AFP)--EEC representative Georges Estievenart arrived here today to explore the possibility of aiding Nicaragua. Estievenart, who will remain in Managua until Monday, feels that Brussels can rapidly grant emergency food relief. He said financial assistance will also be considered. Part of the EEC delegation in Caracas is scheduled to arrive in Managua on Monday for a detailed review of the war-torn country's needs. Estievenart added that a delegation will arrive from Brussels in September or October to review the possibility of [establishing] an assistance plan for reconstruction.

MEXICO TO BE IN CHARGE OF GRN AFFAIRS IN VENEZUELA

PA110313 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0124 GMT 11 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 10 Aug (EFE)--The Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction will be represented in Venezuela by the Mexican Embassy until it can establish its own representation, the Foreign Secretariat announced here today. The Foreign Secretariat added that the measure was taken at the request of the present Nicaraguan Government and has the consent of the Venezuelan authorities. Through its charge d'affaires, Laura Alvarez Morphy, Mexico will be in charge of the property, files and interests of Nicaragua in Venezuela. The Mexican Foreign Secretariat indicated that the measure will be in effect until the Nicaraguan Government appoints an ambassador to Venezuela.

L'UNITA INTERVIEWS SERGIO RAMIREZ, DANIEL ORTEGA, JAIME WHEELOCK

LD101529 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 3 Aug 79 p 11 LD

[Nuccio Ciconte interview with Sandinist government members Sergio Ramirez, Daniel Ortega and Jaime Wheelock in Managua: "What Is the New Nicaragua's Future?"--date not specified]

[Text] What type of social and political regime will the new Nicaragua choose after the people's victory over Anastasio Somoza's dictatorship? This question was answered by Sergio Ramirez, one of the five members of the government junta and leader of the "Group of 12"--an intellectuals' movement which fought the old regime: "The only thing I can say, at least for the moment, is that the Nicaragua of today is not the same as the old Nicaragua, and will not be the same as the old Nicaragua tomorrow. Just look at the country's history: a long chain of military interventions, aggressions and humiliations; a continual dependence on foreign economic centers. The first thing we are dong now is to demand our right to national dignity and self-determination. There is no doubt that this revolution will radically change the country's social, economic and political structures. How? It is still difficult to say. Partly because it would be impossible to designate any model of society or to find any point of reference. All I can say is that Nicaragua's new social system will be aimed at solving the problems facing the majority of the people. For almost 50 years the dictatorship has deprived these people not only of the most basic forms of freedom but has also stripped them of the right to food, culture, education and health. All this must be restored to the people since without it they cannot become the real craftmen of this change."

Many foreign observers now in Managua are speculating--some with ulterior motives--on who actually holds the reigns of power in Nicaragua: the government junta or the General Staff of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] army?

Daniel Ortega, government junta member and FSLN commander, replied as follows: "We know that certain forces--especially abroad--are trying to find possible areas of opposition between the junta and the front. To this end they are now maintaining that the country is in the army's control. I will make one thing clear right away: The FSLN is a political organization. We took up arms because we had no other choice. There was no other practicable way of defeating the Somozist tyranny. It was impossible to hold free elections or wage trade union struggles in the country. Of course, the country has so far been controlled by the Sandinist front; what alternative was there? The FSLN has borne most of the burden of the struggle against Somoza and has paid with the lives of thousands of fighters. We were the spearhead of the revolution. Obviously, military and administrative power had to be established in the liberated zones, and this was assumed by the FSLN. However, as the situation becomes more normal, new local official bodies are being appointed by the government junta throughout the country."

Another subject which is stimulating discussion and reflection on the Sandinist victory is the problem of unity between all the country's political and social forces. Daniel Ortega, speaking on behalf of the FSLN, pointed out that the dictatorship "did not only stifle the aspirations and interests of the workers and peasants but also hit out at some economically powerful social strata. That is how it was possible to form a vast movement of national unity in the struggle against Somoza. It was not an easy operation," he said, "but we did it in the end. With all these forces behind us we committed ourselves not only to fighting Somoza but also to a program of national reconstruction. This is a historical necessity if we are to be able to make progress and not hinder the revolution. Until the program pledges are fulfilled we will all move forward in a united front to build the new Nicaragua. It is the enemies of the revolution who are trying to divide this national front which, I repeat, is vital for the country's future. That is why we in the FSLN must take great care not to make mistakes which could jeopardize this national unity."

On several occasions the government junta has said that there will be total freedom in Nicaragua including political, social and religious freedom and that private property will not be touched. As everyone knows, the government is doing all it can to launch agrarian reform as soon as possible. What will this reform involve and which land will be expropriated? Jaime Wheelock, the young agriculture minister and Sandinist commander, did not conceal the fact that "while traveling round the country we noticed some anxiety and great hopes at the prospect of this reform. At present it is too soon to say what this new law will involve. One thing is certain: Our objective is to give new dignity to all those working in the fields and to give land to any peasant who does not own any. However, in accordance with the provisions of the government junta, only land belonging to the Somoza family and the corrupt members of the old regime will be expropriated.

"However, I can sssure you that there is a great deal of land which belonged to these people. Even we did not imagine just how much they owned. We were not sure how many thousands of hectares there were in all. However, a commission is now surveying this land. It will all be given to agricultural workers. In what form? We have already carried out interesting experiments with the creation of communes and cooperatives in certain areas where peasants and farm laborers had occupied land which formerly belonged to Somozists. This is the line we want to follow so as not to waste this wealth. We are also contemplating setting up state agricultural concerns. However, we are not concealing the major problems facing us: It is impossible to work the land because there are no seeds and fertilizers. We hope to solve the problem with the help of friendly countries--help which should take the specific form of sending technicians who could give Nicaragua the technical and scientific knowledge it needs so badly.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES 300 POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA130354 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2246 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 12 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--A total of 300 prisoners, most of them former members of the National Guard, were released here today. Government Minister Tomas Borges Martinez reported that there are about 5,000 prisoners in the country who are being investigated and who will be gradually released if there are no charges against them. On the other hand, those who committed major crimes will have to face trail. The 300 prisoners released today came to Managua from Jinotega, in northern Nicaragua, where they were captured. They are former national guardsmen or persons connected with Somozism. The government handed the prisoners over to the International Red Cross, which will solve their food problem and provide them with transportation back home. The release took place in the yard of the Interfinanciera, one of the many businesses that belonged to overthrown Gen Anastasio Somoza Debayle.

GOVERNMENT JUNTA ISSUES FOUR NEW DECREES

PA110410 Panama ACAN in Spanish 0018 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction today issued decrees affecting agricultural exports, the hospital system, the ethics of government officials and the establishing of special emergency tribunals. The first of these decrees the partial nationalization of agricultural export products, placing them under state control. These include coffee, cotton, sugar and other products that will be added later. The fishing industry is also placed under the same control, and the national institute of commerce will function as purchaser and exporter of these traditional products of the country. The purpose of these measures is to improve prices, increase foreign currency earnings, find new markets and eliminate speculation and hoarding which has been detrimental to the people in recent months.

A second decree places the Nicaraguan hospital system under the control of the Health Ministry and removes it from the control of the National Board of Assistance and Social Welfare formerly supervised by the wife of former President Anastasio Somoza and which has now disappeared from the medical-social structure. The Nicaraguan Social Security Institute must also transfer its hospitals to the "single national health system," retaining only responsibility for payment of benefits and subsidies which the social security system grants the working class. Some of the functions formerly assigned to local social welfare boards will also be transferred to the new Social Welfare Ministry.

Another of the new laws compels government officials to declare their properties at the time of assuming their posts and to keep their interests separate from their posts or community positions. Any purchase of over 10,000 cordobas (some $1,000) should be reported to the respective office, still to be appointed, and government officials are banned from contracting services or purchasing for the state from their wives, relatives or friends. Cancellation of these contracts, the freezing of salaries, a fine and even dismissal will be imposed for violation of this law.

Special emergency tribunals will, according to a decree, solve conflicts or violations of the laws on the maintenance of order, public security and the national emergency. Their venue will be in each departmental capital, with jurisdiction over each department, and will be made up of three permanent members and substitutes appointed by the government junta. They will be authorized to decree the arrest or release of persons and to arraign special cases before the ordinary tribunals. Every citizen will have the right to defense before the special emergency tribunals and the sentences, up to 10 days after sentencing, can be appealed.

The government has also announced that it is completing integration of the judicial power in regards to the appointment of judges, magistrates and attorneys general throughout the country so the judicial system can begin operating fully within the Sandinist revolutionary government.

JUNTA ANNOUNCES END OF RADIO NETWORK, OTHER CHANGES

PA102017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1513 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Aug (ACAN-EFE)--The Sandinist radio and television network ordered in the wake of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) victory of 19 July will conclude on 22 August. The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction officially announced this at a news conference held Thursday evening in Manauga

According to the announcement, as of 22 August all radio newscasts will be resumed and all radio and television stations will be able to resume normal programming. A code of ethics will be drafted so the Sandinist revolutionary process is not diverted.

Until now the radio network has been headed by Radio Sandino, the official voice of the FSLN. A Sandinist television network has also been operating.

The revolutionary junta also announced last night that the mansions and luxurious residences seized from the Somoza family and its clique of officials and militarymen will be turned into child-care centers. These residences will also house a number of cultural and civic organizations or will be used to house foreign visitors. The mansions will not be used by Sandinist government officials.

It was also announced that Managua's Sandinist military jails, which until now had been rendering a number of services, will be closed.

People have also been authorized to circulate until 2300. Until now, due to security reasons, vehicles and persons had been allowed to circulate only until 1900.

It was disclosed that the huge area that makes up the former capital city center (destroyed by the 1972 quake) will be turned into a sports complex. Over 50 blocks, presently covered with grass and on a number of cases used by criminals as hideouts, will be rehabilitated for sports activities. Well-lighted basketball, volleyball, softball and baseball courts and fields will be constructed in these barren areas. The government has enough money to implement this project. According to junta member Moises Hassan, "the project will help forge healthy youths and a sound society."

The complex will be named after martyred child Luis Alfonso Velasquez. Nine-year-old Luis Alfonso became a student leader in the Maximo Jerez colony. He was shot to death by a Somozist paramilitary element who, not satisfied with having killed him, backed his vehicle over the child's body.

The government will occupy the former center's premises for a period of 3 years. Reportedly, all private property in that area "will be guarded [resguardada]." Special arrangements will be made with property owners to this effect.

JUNTA BEGINS TOUR OF COUNTRY'S INTERIOR

PA122330 Paris AFP in Spanish 0236 GMT 12 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Matagalpa, Nicaragua, 11 Aug (AFP)--The junta of the Government of National Reconstruction has begun to tour cities in the interior to seek the people's recognition and to assert its authority. Two members of the junta, Daniel Ortega and Sergio Ramirez, went today to Matagalpa, 130 km north of Managua, to attend the installation of the local government junta.

The five members of the local junta, who were selected for their "merit and courage in the anti-Somozist struggle," were presented to the townspeople in the central plaza and then were elected publicly by a show of hands. The vote was so unanimous that Ortega did not even ask if there were opponents.

Afterward the five members took their oaths of office in the name of the "heroes who fell in the struggle for the freedom of Nicaragua and of the people, who were the artisans of victory."

"Matagalpa has chosen a truly democratic government for the first time," said Ortega, who took advantage of the occasion to denounce "certain groups who voice radical positions and occupy lands without authorization."

For his part, Ramirez announced that Attorney General Ernesto Castillo would go to the United States to attempt to recover the assets removed by the Somoza family and Somozist exiles.

Observers believe this demonstration, which was punctuated by shouts of "Free Fatherland or Death" and "Long Live Free Nicaragua" and guerrilla songs, had two main purposes. The first was to publicly install a local civilian government chosen by the junta to replace the military and Sandinist front administration established during the fighting. The second was to assert the authority of the junta, which from the beginning has suffered from the "complex" of having come to power by virtue of a military victory by the Sandinist front, to which not all members of the government belong.

Some days ago a similar rally was held in Leon, the country's second most important city, and the junta plans to travel to all the important cities to attend the installation of local authorities.

Matagalpa, with 55,000 inhabitants, was severely damaged during the fighting. At least 400 homes and other buildings were destroyed by bombing and the coffee harvest--the region's main source of wealth--was lost.

While the reactivation of agricultural activity is awaited, food continues to be brought from Managua and is distributed by Sandinist defense committees which have been organized in all city blocks.

CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS DISCUSSED BY BISHOPS

PA110419 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 10 Aug--The dark clouds that were believed blocking good relations between the Sandinist government and the Nicaraguan church have disappeared following a meeting of both groups here today. Positions, concepts, communications, civic structure problems and others, were cleared up. The church documents have not been intended as criticism, Julian Barni, bishop of Matagalpa, told ACAN-EFE at the conclusion of the 2-hour meeting at the Centrico Central Bank.

Episcopal Conference Chairman Manuel Salazar, bishop of Leon, said that relations between the government and the church are necessary to move jointly toward the common objective of making Nicaraguans a happy people.

The church is holy and has no wrinkles. It is man who has the wrinkles. The church, through its shepherds, works for the common welfare, and it is now placing itself, with the arms of the gospel, on the side of those who with their arms in thier hands risked everything to bring an end to a situation in our country that was suffocating everybody, the religious leader stated.

Monsignor Salazar also said that it has been agreed with the members of the Sandinist revolutionary government to hold periodic dialogs and that the two sectors will meet again soon to discuss problems of the people that the bishops can learn of through the clergy.

The pastoral letters contain guidance that, according to Juigalpa Bishop Pablo Antonio Vega, could be interpreted in various ways. Their contents are religious principles of hope and faith for Christians, regardless of their status. The letters are not intended to be critical but to cooperate with those who have the serious responsibility of government. These contacts will allow the young rulers to have a more direct view of the ideas, aspirations and complaints of the people being governed, Monsignor Vega added.

Sandinist Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra, a member of the government junta who only a few hours ago asked the seven Nicaraguan bishops to speak clearly and without fears to a government that has given assurances of respect for the freedom of worship, has said he is satisfied with the meeting with church leaders.

There is no division at all between the Episcopal Conference and the Nicaraguan state, Ortega told ACAN-EFE's correspondent in response to a question. He later added that he and fellow junta members Sergio Ramirez, Moises Hassan and Alfonso Robelo had discussed the country's reconstruction problems with the bishops and there will be more communication between them to prevent misunderstandings.

The head of the Granada Diocese, Leovigildo Lopez Fitora, has commented that the meeting established the certainty that church and state will be able to work together in the task of reorganizing the people and the country.

Managua Archbishop Miguel Obando Y Bravo noted that the previous regime shut itself off from the church and this led to a rift. They did not want to listen to us and they prolonged the suffering of the people by ignoring our demands of respect for human rights. I believe that things are now moving along well, the archbishop stated.

Monsignor Obando announced that at the end of August there will be a meeting in Managua of the chairmen of the episcopal conferences of Central America and Panama. Central America, he added, is concerned with the revolution model that Nicaragua will provide and at this meeting we will have to explain clearly our country's situation to episcopal authorities.

The meeting was also attended by the apostolic vicar of Bluefields (on the Atlantic Coast), Msgr Salvador Schlaefler. The only church hierarch absent was the recently consecrated bishop of Esteli, Ruben Lopez.

DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVES RESUME POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

PA101746 Paris AFP in Spanish 0205 GMT 10 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (AFP)--The Democratic Conservative Party (PCD) has called a general meeting for 19 August, thus reinitiating its activities ahead of other political groups. The PCD is a member of the Sandinist government council and as such has a right to vote in it according to the system that was set up to allow all of the country's political bodies to be represented in the council.

Political activities had been at a standstill since 1 June, when former dictator Anastasio Somoza imposed the state of siege. A state of emergency has prevailed in the country since the Sandinist victory, but political activities are not restricted.

The Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], which is governing the country simultaneously with the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has announced plans to form a "national Sandinist party" whose base would probably be a grand national confederation of workers. Other political forces, such as the non-Somozist liberals, the centrist democrats and the Christian democrats, are also part of the government council, which has a total of 37 votes. [as received]

The FSLN and the United People's Movement, which is its basic organization, have a total of 14 votes. The rest of the votes belong to the other political parties as well as professional, student and labor organizations.

COMMON GRAVE FOUND; NINE BODIES EXHUMED

PA101158 Paris AFP in Spanish 2216 GMT 9 Aug 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 9 Aug (AFP)--It was announced here today that a common grave was found yesterday in a Managua training camp of the Nicaraguan National Guard defeated by the Sandinist guerrillas. It is feared that hundreds of bodies may be found. So far, nine bodies have been exhumed. One of them was identified by relatives of the victim. Another three bodies will be exhumed soon. The nine bodies were barely covered and buried face down. The victims had been shot in the head, said Freddy Casares Lopez the Sandinist responsible for the camp. Apparently, the nine victims have been dead for approximately 1 month, that is, they were killed when the insurrection that ended with the overthrow of the regime of Gen Anastasio Somoza was underway.

According to the National Guard lieutenant who ran the Morocon camp--near the university in the capital's south--in the past 4 years approximately 900 prisoners were executed there. Newsmen who visited the camp had to use oxygen masks to see the graves. Clothes that belonged to the executed persons were found around the graves. The common grave is next to a path. It measures about 200 meters by 50 meters. Only a small portion of the area has been excavated, but oth r graves are visible since the vegetation that covers a portion of the area differs from the surrounding vegetation. This could mean that bodies of persons who were murdered a long time ago are buried there.

The present commandant of the camp said that there are two other similar cemeteries in the camp but so far they have not been excavated. The first common grave was discovered following the arrest of a national guardsman who admitted that he himself had executed 25 prisoners there. Missing persons and executions were common under the Somoza regime. Throughout the years, thousands of persons were declared as missing by their relatives. During the recent war, it was not unusual to find bodies of persons who had been summarily executed along the roads.

HODGE RAPS CARICOM MINISTERS' PROPOSED SECURITY FORCE

FL111615 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Aug 79 p 17 FL

[Text] Georgetown, 7 Aug (CANA)--A senior Cuban official has described recent proposals for a regional security force for the Caribbean as a project sponsored by foreign colonial powers to maintain their hold over the area. The comments by Alfonso Hodge, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party, came as he addressed the annual convention here of the pro-Moscow Peoples Progressive Party (PPP).

Regional security against foreign intervention was among subjects on the agenda of the recently-concluded fourth meeting of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) foreign ministers in Barbados. No decision on the issue was announced at the end of the two-day meeting.

Said Hodge: "This seems to be a project sponsored by the forces of imperialism aimed at perpetuating its colonial and neo-colonial domination and at halting the popular movements." He added: "To those who are so worried about peace in the Caribbean, we say it would be better if the imperialist powers granted independence to their colonies, dismantled their military bases and stopped their destabilising and aggressive activities against the progressive governments in the area, respected the independence and sovereignty of our peoples, thus making a decisive contribution to peace and security in the region."

Sr. Hodge declared that all peoples "have the legitimate right to rebel and rid themselves, by whatever way they decide, of the corrupt and repressive regimes inherited from the colonial and neo-colonial domination." He said the Caribbean area was now caught up in "the crisis of the colonial and neo-colonial systems" through which American imperialism and European colonialism had tried to keep the people oppressed and exploited. There was also a crisis in the world capitalist system in contrast to a new emerging world of socialism.

The events of today's world, he added, required "the closest unity and solidarity of the progressive and democratic forces and peoples of the world."

Scores Seaga, DAILY GLEANER

FL111610 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 8 Aug 79 pp, 17 FL

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 7 Aug (CANA)--Jamaica's opposition leader Seaga and one of the country's leading newspapers, the DAILY GLEANER have been accused here of mounting "a hysterical campaign of slanders and lies" against Cuba.

The charge came from the Cuban delegate to a political convention here, Alfonso Hodge, a member of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party. He was speaking at the twentieth congress of the Marxist Peoples Progressive Party (PPP), Guyana's main opposition party, which has just ended here.

CIA Ties

Hodge described Seaga as "fascist style" and the "GLEANER" as "ultra reactionary" and alleged that the newspaper had well-known ties with the American Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), and "the most rightist and backward sectors" of American politics.

They played a major role in "a hysterical campaign of slanders and lies against Cuba being conducted in the last few months in the Caribbean," he said.

Hodge said the campaign originated in the United States "who, in a vain attempt to halt the people's progress, and in total ignorance and under-estimation of our peoples, pretended to blackmail in some cases, and to frighten, in other cases, the governments of the Caribbean. The imperialist masters are totally mistaken. The era of the Marines and the gunboats has forever become something of the past, and the cowards, the vacillating ones, the tyrants, the rest of those who disregard their peoples sooner or later will face the same fate of the Somozas, the Gairys, and the Patrick Johns", the Cuban official said.

Nicaraguan strongman Anastasio Somoza, Grenada's Sir Eric Gairy and Dominica's Patrick John were all removed from power by popular uprising in the past few months.

Hodge stated that Cuba would continue to strengthen its fraternal bonds with the Caribbean with every passing day, but there was not a single action carried out by Cuba against a brotherly Caribbean country. "This will never happen because our cause, our objectives and our enemies are the same," he said.

He said there were "some spokesmen of imperialism and others that have not yet been able to overcome their colonial and dependent mentalities had been speaking about subversion. Such statements constitute a fallacy. It is Yankee imperialism and the colonial metropolies who have subverted this continent all through this century, purusing a policy which constitutes a true danger for peace and security," he said.

He asked who "dispossessed" Mexico of one third of its territory, kept dictators such as Somoza, Juan Batista, and Trujillo in power, attacked Cuba and maintained a blockade against it, invaded the Dominican Republic in 1965 "to frustrate the peoples victory", destabilised the Popular Unity government in Chile and kep Augusto Pinochet in power, owned "numerous" military bases in the Caribbean, had colonies in the area and "illegally occupies" Puerto Rico, and used international financial and credit mechanism "as an instrument of pressure and blackmail."

HART ARRIVES IN TANZANIA FOR TALKS WITH NYERERE

FL102254 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2202 GMT 10 Aug 79 FL

[Text] Armando Hart Davalos, member of the Cuban Council of State and minister of culture, has arrived in Dar es Salaam, capital of Tanzania, accompanied by a delegation. During his visit, the PCC Politburo member will hold talks with Tanzanian officials, especially President Julius Nyerere, to whom he will deliver a message from Councils of State and Ministers President Fidel Castro.

The main topic to be discussed during the talks is related to the sixth nonalined countries summit conference to be held in Havana from 3 to 7 September. Tanzania's Manpower Development Minister Abel Mwanga and the Cuban ambassador to that country met the delegation headed by Armando Hart Davalos at the airport.

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NIGER--The Council of State has designated Comrade Raul Barzaga Navas as ambassador plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the Government of the Republic of Niger with residence in Algiers where he holds the same position. [Text] [Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 10 Aug 79 FL]

BAHAMAS

BUT PRESIDENT RETURNED TO OFFICE IN RECALL ELECTIONS

FL101520 Nassau TRIBUNE in English 4 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Bahamas Union of Teachers [BUT] President Cecil Curling was returned to office in recall elections held yesterday, winning by a narrow margin. Curling, who won re-election to his post three weeks ago had that victory overturned by the Ministry of Labour after a challenge by his opponent Mr Eris Moncur.

His supporters lifted him shoulder-high yesterday when the ballots of nearly 600 teachers showed him the victor by 11 votes over Moncur. The official count gave Mr Curling, headmaster of A.F. Adderley High School, 292 votes and Moncur 281. He promised again to fight for an increase in teachers' salaries and improve their conditions. Also elected yesterday were Vice-President Juel Moss and executive officers E.K. Minnis, Leroy Sumner, Olga Clarke, McDonald Rolle and K.T. Davis. The elections were supervised by the Ministry of Labour's director and registrar of trade unions, Mr Charles Turnquest and his assistant Oswald Cuffy.

BARBADOS

ADAMS CALLS FOR MORE OPEC AID

FL111620 Bridgetown ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 7 Aug 79 p 1 FL

[Text] Lusaka, 6 Aug (REUTER CANA)--Barbados Prime Minister Tom Adams called on wealthy oil-producing countries today to step up aid to developing countries, a Commonwealth Secretariat spokesman said. Mr. Adams addressing Commonwealth leaders at their summit meeting during a discussion of world economic problems, said developing countries faced a current account deficit of $40 billion this year, compared with a $2 billion deficit for industrialised countries. This was at least partly due to the recycling of petro-dollars through commercial markets rather than in other ways which could help the developing world, he said.

Other speakers concentrated on the quest for alternative energy sources and problems developing countries encountered as a result of unstable commodity prices. Delegates later discussed industrial co-operation between members of the 41-nation grouping later today, including a proposal to set up an industrial co-operation unit.

JAMAICA

OPPOSITION LEADER ISSUES INDEPENDENCE DAY MESSAGE

FL101625 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 6 Aug 79 p 13 FL

[Text] The following is the independence day message of Mr. Seaga, the leader of the opposition: The early years of development in any independent nation is sometimes marked by turmoil and chaos which often accompany change. In our case this was no so. The transition was so smooth that it was without high drama. To some this was regrettable, since few passions were aroused and it is argued these patriotic passions are essential to motivating the post-independence thrust.

But the founding fathers of this nation followed a deliberate strategy of pursuing independence by stages, so that when the time came to untie the final knot, we were already virtually a fully self-governing country. Because of this strategy, by which the process of change was smoothly managed, we entered into independence with the stability necessary to overcome the hesitancies and uncertainties of change. This ability enabled us to go on to make the first decade of independence the period of greatest growth and prosperity in our modern history. Not so the second decade, which will soon be at an end. The very chaos which we escaped in the first 10 years has now beset us, and in the turmoil we are rapidly retreating from levels long since attained in national standards of living, almost as if we are in haste to create a wasteland from the substance of this nation.

This downhill plunge, this reverse gear in which we are stuck owes its genesis to the mismanagement of the process of change in the 70's. By comparison with the efficient and effective way in which the 50's and 60's the transformation process was carried out, shifting power and restructuring the society in manageable steps. Let us benefit from this lesson of history as we celebrate the 17th anniversary of the independence of Jamaica: That the management of change is as important as the substance of change, and those who forget this, or fail to understand its meaning, can be not better than broken vessels full only of the noble intent of carrying water to thirsty souls, but never able to deliver more than the tiny drops that may gather in the fragments of its fractured pieces.

GLEANER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BERTRAM'S REMOVAL

FL101630 Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 7 Aug 79 p 8 FL

[Unattributed Editorial: "Bertram Must Explain or Go"]

[Text] Bertram must explain or go. The notes of the meeting of the Propaganda Committee of the PNP held on April 22, 1979 and which we published on July 24 reveal certain activities which are a grave reflection on the state of political corruption in Jamaica. The notes show that the People's National Party [PNP] is determined to use public institutions corruptly for partisan advantage. They show also that one minister of government--a member of the cabinet--has been involved openly with this corrupt use of public institutions and public funds for party political purposes.

That minister--Mr. Bertram--has made no apology to parliament and the people for his involvement in this affair. He has offered no explanation to the public as to how he came by information about enquiries made to the Jamaica Development Bank [JDB]. Neither he nor the minister of finance have indicated whether enquiries made by the GLEANER to the JDB were relayed to them in the official capacity, and how the information came to be relayed to a party committee of which the prime minister's wife is a member. For it is on the basis of that information that a party committee could instruct Mr. Bertram as a minister on a matter within his portfolio--to wit the future of the BEACON newspaper. Mr. Bell and the JDB have both said that they received no request from the committee as to how to behave on the BEACON issue but Mr. Bertram has no such excuse, for he participated in the discussions which led to the instruction to him.

Mr Bertram owes the country an explanation for his involvement in what is a serious departure from probity in public affairs. His resignation is the least he can offer; for it is obvious that he will not be dismissed, as by their silence, none of his seniors appear to see anything corrupt in the whole sordid affair. What a great pity!